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ON THE INSURRECTION OF LLEWELYN BREN.

A.D. 1316.

(*Read at Cardiff.*)

“THE war in Wales,” as it is called in a contemporary document, was instigated in the 9th year of Edward II., by Llewelyn ap Rees and his sons. Although this outbreak perplexed the councils of the parliament at Lincoln in the year 1316, encouraged aggressions from the Scotch nation, by whose machinations it is said by Sir F. Palgrave to have been “kept on foot,” and added heavily to the calamities of an unfortunate reign, it has never yet received that careful notice from either our English or Welsh historians which its importance deserves. There were many concurrent causes which might at this period excite the mountaineers of Glamorgan—a quick-spirited and hardy race—to rebellion.

A series of commotions had agitated South Wales ever since the fall of the last hereditary prince, Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, in 1282.

Under the iron rule of Edward I., the men of Glamorgan had been severely punished for the part they had taken in the obstinate feud between the lords marchers of Brecon and of Cardiff. It had been made a pretext for a protracted border warfare, (some curious particulars

of which are still extant,) and with difficulty had his retainers been restrained by their own immediate feudal head, Gilbert de Clare, the red earl of Gloucester.

More recently, the last Gilbert de Clare, the Red Earl's son, and the nephew of Edward II., after breaking through the division of Sir James Douglas, at Bannockburn, had been forsaken by the five hundred men-at-arms whom he had brought to battle. His horse fell, and "twenty would have been enough to save him," ("*confundat eos Dominus*," says the indignant chronicler,) but only Sir Giles d'Argentein hastened to his aid, and fell with him, deserted, and overpowered by numbers.

On this occasion the Welsh levies suffered, especially in the rout, from their want of discipline, and of defensive armour.

By the death of the gallant young earl, his vast possessions fell for a while into the hands of the king, whose feebleness and incapacity were becoming every year more apparent. This ample heritage was for some time the subject of contention between the ambitious noblemen who had married the three sisters of the last De Clare, as Matilda de Burgh, his widow, soon followed him to an early grave.

In the exercise of his prerogative, the king had for the present appointed an officer of his household, Bartholomew de Badlesmere, custos of the domain. It appears that the custos gave offence by neglecting the maintenance of certain Welsh hostages—confined, probably, in Caerphilly or Cardiff Castles—and the king, in answer to a petition of the Welsh of Glamorgan, commands that "reasonable sustenance should be supplied them from the earl's lands, as had been done heretofore in the time of his predecessors."

This fact is entered on the Close Rolls of the 8th of Edward II., (March 15, 1316).

Within twelve months—either secretly excited by one of the rival claimants to the lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, or tampered with by the Scotch king, or goaded by a sense of oppression and wrong—the Welsh

of the Glamorgan hills suddenly broke out into an open and dangerous insurrection.

In the records of the transactions of the month of February, 1316, we find numerous evidences of the prompt and active measures adopted to meet the outbreak. They were these:—

Sir William de Montacute, a brave and experienced leader, was appointed to raise forces in the Forest of Dean, and other parts of Gloucestershire; the justiciar of South Wales, William Martyn, and Badlesmere, the custos, were associated with him; and from Cardigan, and Caermarthen, and Builth, where levies were directed to be made, forces on all sides were poured in.

At the head of this army the king's brother-in-law, Humphrey de Bohun, constable of England, earl of Hereford and Essex, and lord of Brecon, directed the military operations. John de Gifford of Brimsfield, and—of more renowned name—Roger Mortimer of Chirk (the uncle), were appointed, with others, to receive the ransoms and fines of those who returned to their allegiance, and every preparation was made to crush the insurgents.

The letters patent, and commissions, and the writs of the 6th, 7th, 12th, 14th and 26th of February, 1316, are evidences of the vigorous measures adopted by the advisers of the English monarch. The men of Chester, and of the borders of North Wales, were called out, and those of West Wales, under Rees ap Griffith. On the 7th of February, a gracious answer, by way of conciliation, was given to the petitions exhibited in the parliament sitting at Lincoln, by the men of North and South Wales. The following concessions were made:—

I.—The grievous service of "*ammobrage*," in North Wales, was restricted to those cases in which it had been wont to be taken in the time of the native princes. Whilst enough remained to satisfy the king's officers from his own tenants in villenage, or those of the avowery, the goods of the freeholders were exempted from seizure. Entire liberty to have *one* of his sons ordained, without suing out license from the king, or his justice, (a some-

what curious and characteristic privilege,) was accorded to the freeman. The right of selling or giving his lands and tenements to other Welsh freeholders was granted, and the king, condescendingly recognising his native land, (*"Præ eo, quod in terra Wall' extiteramus oriundi,"*) renews the ordinances of his father, Edward I., and his own, when prince of Wales.

II.—The men of South and West Wales obtained equally important concessions—too late, indeed, to avert the approaching storm, yet not *after the outbreak*, as appears to have been the erroneous opinion of the very intelligent historian of Breconshire, who confounds the rising under Llewelyn Bren with much later disturbances, whilst Warrington omits it altogether.

On petition of the men of South Wales, probably preferred by their representatives to the parliament, it is ordered that the obnoxious custom of "*blodwyte*," by which the *place* was answerable for a fine for bloodshed, if the offending party was not discovered, should surcease, unless the occasion be lawfully proved by the view of the king's bailiffs, or the inquisition upon oath. It is added that justice, in both civil and criminal matters, shall be administered between Welshmen in the Welshery, by the Welsh laws.

In availing themselves of the custom of "*gwestva*," by which a cow, or five shillings, was due, at the option of the royal officers, these functionaries are forbidden to extort any other than the cow actually tendered, if worth five shillings.

We may observe that, in the terms of these gracious concessions, there are some remarkable admissions. Thus:—The felonies and transgressions into which the Welsh had been drawn, or rather ensnared, (*"irretiti,"*) by the king's bailiffs, are to be legally tried by twelve jurors within the following two years, reckoned from Easter, and "the superfluity of bailiffs" is henceforth to be remedied at the discretion of the king's justiciar.

Assuredly these remedial measures of the king and his council were valuable and important, but they were not

known in South Wales until too late, or it is possible that a disastrous struggle might have been prevented, and one of the princely scions of the ancient British stock—for such Llewelyn ap Rees appears to have been—saved to his country.

Unfortunately, as Rees ap Meredydd of Dinevor, (perhaps his near relation,) and as Madoc had before fallen victims to an heroic but ill-judging patriotism, so Llewelyn, carried away by a similar impulse, was sacrificed, not by the English king, to whom he yielded, but by his arrogant favourite Despenser, who, in his turn, drank of the dregs of the cup he had presented to others.

Having gathered these particulars chiefly from the public records, we shall now have the circumstances of this outbreak most vividly set before us, by referring to the account of the anonymous monk of Malmesbury, a contemporary writer, whose information, although he takes a narrow and partial view of the whole transaction, and writes in a somewhat quaint style, bears on it the stamp of authenticity. His words may be thus translated:—

“Payn de Turberville had received charge of the land of Glamorgan from the king, and thereupon began to remove the former officers, appointing new in their stead. On this ground Llewelyn Bren was roused to anger, and could not speak peaceably to Sir Payn.

“This Welshman, Llewelyn, was a great man, and powerful in his own country. He had, during the lifetime of the earl of Gloucester, borne under him a distinguished office; and now, Payn being promoted above him, he felt indignant at the loss of his authority. For this reason he often attacked Sir Payn with reproaches, and, before a numerous audience, inveighed against him to this effect:—‘*The days are coming when I will humble the pride of Payn; I will recompense him for his conduct to me.*’

“Llewelyn was accused for this before the king as seditious, and seeking a pretext for rebellion, and it was

alleged that, unless the king took wary precautions, he would stir up the Welsh to a fresh outbreak.

"Finding his position with the king thus compromised, Llewelyn, by the advice of his friends, went to the court, with the design of clearing himself, if possible, or at least of slily cloaking his evil purpose.

"The king treated him with contempt, swearing and protesting that he was a dead man if the crime laid to his charge were proved, and he was ordered to attend at Lincoln, and there abide the result. On receiving a mandate to appear, Llewelyn suddenly and secretly returned to his native country, and then at once manifested his original intention. He had used malicious words before,—now he comes from words to blows; for, upon a certain day, when the constable of Caerphilly Castle held his court outside of the castle, Llewelyn made an onset with his sons and adherents upon him, and, having slain some of the officers, and severely wounded several of the attendants at the court, carried him off captive. At the same time he attacked the castle, but met with such a resistance as prevented his entrance, although he succeeded in burning all the outward walls.

"Llewelyn then threatened the life of Sir Payn, who avoided his snares until his own forces were augmented. Meanwhile Llewelyn made a violent raid on the territory guarded by Sir Payn—ravaging, burning and plundering. With this object, he had strengthened himself with an army of ten thousand Welsh, who had removed all their own goods, their oxen, their cows, and their other stock, to the mountains. Their refuge was in the mountain caverns, and the thickets of the woods.¹

"When this and similar conduct had been reported to the king, he gave orders to his servants saying—'*Go and pursue the traitor with the utmost speed, lest the consequence of delay should be yet worse, and all Wales rise against us.*'

"Operations were entrusted to the earl of Hereford, for

¹ Some remarkable caverns in the parish of Llandyvodwg, Glamorgan, may have afforded concealment during the contest.

he appeared most immediately concerned in the issue. The territory of Brecon, which belongs to him, borders on that of Glamorgan; and, according to the poet,—

‘Your roof’s in peril when the next’s on fire.’²

The earl went, therefore, to his own territory, to attack Llewelyn, and both the Mortimers lent their aid. William de Montacute, the commander of the king’s forces, on one side, and John Gifford on the other, acted in concert. Henry of Lancaster and his retainers, and the other barons and knights holding neighbouring lands, co-operated; and thus the Welsh, surrounded on all sides, had no means of escape.

“Perceiving his fatal error in not having sufficient strength to resist—for the Welsh had twice or thrice skirmished with the English, and had always been worsted—Llewelyn boldly offered himself to the earl, on condition of being safe in life and limbs, lands and moveables; and, in amends for his fault, proffered a large sum of money.

“The earl, however, refused to treat, unless he would surrender unconditionally. At length, when our army had advanced, and had discovered the quarters of the Welsh, Llewelyn thus addressed his men:—‘*It is not safe to engage the English. I was the cause of the whole. I will yield myself up for the whole people. It is better that one should die than that the whole nation be banished, or put to the sword.*’

“Therefore, descending from the mountains, Llewelyn surrendered himself to the earl, submitting entirely to the king’s pleasure; and the earl sent him to the king, to await either his mercy or the extremity of the law.”³

In this narrative there is substantial truth, as may be proved from internal evidence.

That the ravages committed by the Welsh were very considerable, we learn generally from the continuer of the *Annals of Trivet*.⁴ The castles of St. George, of

² “Tunc tua res agitur, paries dum proximus ardet.”

³ Monk of Malmesbury, pp. 164, 165.

⁴ “Wallensium Lewelinus Bren fuit capitalis, qui multas villas combussit.”

Sully, of Fulk Fitzwarren, of Barry, St. Tathan, Beaupre, Kenfig, Ruthin, Gelly-Garn and Flemingston, are particularised in the *Iolo MSS.*, (on the authority of *Llyfr Sion Philip o' Dreos*, pp. 90, 481,) as having been attacked; and the remarkable reference to Llewelyn's enmity to the new officers of the king coincides both with the statement of the monk of Malmesbury, and the concessions which were actually tendered by the king.

With regard to the appointment of Sir Payn de Turberville of Coity Castle having given cause of offence to Llewelyn, we find the monk's statement confirmed by the entry on the Exchequer Rolls of 9th Edward II., (vol. i., p. 222, *abbreviation*,) wherein the king commits to Sir Payn the custody of the castles, and all lands and tenements in Glamorgan and Morganwg, of the late Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford.

The writer has also a copy of a deed of concession to his English and Welsh tenants of Coity, dated in 1314, and executed by Sir Payn and his wife Gwenllian,⁵ for a

⁵ Be ytt knowen onto all men, by thys p'sente wrytyng, y^e I, Sir Payn Turbill, Lorde off Coytyff, by the assente and consente off Gwellian, my wyfe, have gyvyn and grauntyd unto all my Englyshe Tenants of my grownd of Coytyff, that none of the wast grounde which they do cleyme to be ther Comyn be nor solde, nor gyvyn, nor by no maner or wey alienate without the assence off them.—And that no *tornance* of other be made, nor sufferyd to be made, within my lyberte of Coytyff, and that measures that were in the tyme off my Father be kepte and usede, and yff ony man in tyme off Gwerre be sleyne in my sute or in my eyre's, that all his goods may remaine peasably to his wyfe and to y^e childern, without any contradiction off me or off my eyres & assyngs, except an heryatte, yff there be an heryatte on hym.—And that no Inquisytyon be taken off the offyce withoute a complaynte be putte to amersement, and that no maner of Inqysytion ffor pleynt be putten to amersement * * * * prynspall, excepte ytt be for pleynte off land or of felony, and that no Freeman is bounden to do no suits nor to me nor to my eyres agaynst his will, but as they and ther antecessures have done unto me any my antecessures, and that non off the good of no freeman be taken to my use against his wyll, nor the good of their childern, but as my Father hath done to their antecessures, and ffor my consence in this wryting my Englysh tenants have gyvyn me by their hands a Hundert Sylynges Sterling, So that I, the foresayd Pain, nor my eyres nor my assyngs nor no other in my name, nor by ytt, nor for us, should greve,

consideration, shortly before the revolt. After its suppression, we have in the public Records of the Exchequer, within the year 1316, a grant of land for good service recited to have been performed in the recent disturbances of Llewelyn Bren.—Vol. i., p. 226, Roll 11th.

There are also appointments of different persons, and amongst them of Sir William de Montacute, Henry de Pembridge, and Richard de Grendon, to take fines and ransoms of those concerned in the outbreak.

We may now inquire as to the final disposal of Llewelyn, and the date of his surrender.

From the Close Rolls of the year 1317, it appears that he remained prisoner in the Tower of London from the 27th of July, 1316, to the 17th of June, 1317; and that a scanty allowance was in arrear for the maintenance of himself and his two sons, Griffith and Evan, then in the custody of John de Crumbwell.

The names of his chief adherents, eighteen in number, (the list being headed by Madok Vaughan, and Owen ap Madok, and Griffith ap Gronow,) are recorded in the Patent Rolls of 20th November, 1316, so that the struggle must have been by that date decided; and Sir John Giffard, a *different* custos of Glamorgan, is ordered to restore to them their forfeited possessions.⁶

trouble, or speke agaynst my Englysh tenants for the things within wrytten. In record thereof I have putten my sele, these being present,—Lord John le Norreys, Lord off Penlyne, Robert off Cauntelow, Aron map Howell, Henry of Landefey, Alan of Hodneth, and many others, dated at Coytiff, the Wednesday after the Ffest of Seynt Michell the yere off our Lorde one thousand cccxiii. (A.D. 1314.)

⁶ *Fœdera, Litteræ, and Acta Publica.* A.D. 1316. An. 10 Edward II.

De captis in Wallia liberandis.

A.D. 1316.
An. 10 Edw. II. Rex dilecto & fideli suo Johanni Giffard de Brymmesfeld, custodi terrarum de Glanmorgan & Morgannon in manu nostrâ, quibusdam de causis, existentium, salutem.
Claus. 10, Edw. II.,
m. 20,
in Turr. Lond.

Mandamus vobis quod omnes illos, de partibus prædictis, qui, cum Lewelino Bren, nuper contra nos de guerrâ insurrexerunt; & qui, eâ occasione, imprisonati jam existunt; qui etiam coram dilecto & fideli nostro Willielmo de Monte Acuto, pro transgressione prædictâ, fines & redemptiones fecerunt, solutis finibus & redemptioni-

The obscurity which overhung the ultimate disposal of the unfortunate Llewelyn is in this remarkable manner incidentally dispelled.

We learn his fate from the articles laid to the charge of the Despensers, when impeached by the parliament of White Bands, which met four years later, on the 15th

bus antedictis, si occasione præmissâ, & non aliâ in prisonâ detineantur, liberari faciatis ab eâdem.

Teste Rege, apud Eborum, xv. die Novembris.

Per ipsum Regem nunciente præfato Willielmo.

Pro Maddok Vaghan & aliis Wallensibus; de terris propter insurrectionem captis in manum Regis, liberandis.

A.D. 1316.
An. 10 Edw. II.
Pat. 10, Edw. II.,
p. 1, m. 6.
in Turr. Lond.

Rex dilecto & fideli suo, Johanni Giffard, custodi suo terrarum de Glamorgan quæ fuerunt Gilberti de Clare, quondam comitis Gloue' and Hertford', defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite, vel ejus locum tenenti, salutem.

Cum, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, concesserimus Maddok Vaghan, & Owyno ap Maddok, Wallensibus, qui nuper contra nos, in partibus de Glamorgan & de Morgannon, surrexerunt, quod terræ and tenementa, ac bono & catalla ipsorum, quæ occasione prædicta capta fuerunt in manum nostram, & quæ adhuc, ex causâ illâ, in manu nostrâ existunt, deliberentur eisdem; & quod ipsi in terris suis, ad voluntatem nostram, in pace morari possint, nostram gratiam expectando:

Vobis Mandamus quod præfatis Maddok & Owyno, terras, tenementa, bona, & catalla sua, occasione prædictâ in manum nostram capta, si occasione illâ, & non aliâ in manu nostrâ existant, sine dilatione liberetis, & ipsos in terris & tenementis illis, ad voluntatem nostram, in pace morari permittatis, ad gratiam nostram, ut præmittitur, expectandum.

Teste Rege, apud Eborum, xx. die Novembris.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

Consimiles litteræ diriguntur eidem Johanni,

Pro Griffino ap Gronon ap Griffith, Alaytho ap Lewelyn, Meurok ap Lewelyn, Yevan ap Maddok, Sysil ap Yevan, Wylmo ap Lewal, Wylmo Gethin, Howell Gethin, Wilmo ap Yevan, & Lewelino ap Crechour, Wallensibus.

Teste ut supra.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

Consimiles litteræ diriguntur Mauricio de Berkele, justiciario Regis Suthwell', vel ejus locum tenenti,

Pro Griffino ap Rikerd, Griffino Graghe ap Howel, Griffino Loye ap Trahern, Egar Derghor ap David, & Eynon ap Maddok.

Teste ut supra.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

Consimiles litteræ diriguntur Mauricio de Berkele, justiciario Regis Suthwall', vel ejus locum tenenti,

Pro Yenano Gogh ap Yenan.

Teste ut supra.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

July, 1321. It is there alleged against Despenser, that, "when Llewelyn Bren, who had raised a rebellion against the king in Glamorgan, had yielded himself to the earl of Hereford and the Lord Mortimer of Wigmore, who had brought him to the king, upon promise that he should have the king's pardon, and so the king received him." Notwithstanding this wise and generous lenity, "when the said earl and Lord Mortimer were out of the land, the Despensers, taking to themselves royal power, took the said Llewelyn, and led him to Cardiff, where, after that the said Hugh Spenser, the son, had his *purpartie* of the said earl of Gloucester's lands," (having married his eldest sister, Eleanor de Clare,) "he caused the said Llewelyn to be drawn, headed, and quartered, to the discredit of the king, and of the said earl of Hereford, and Lord Mortimer, yea, and contrary to the laws and dignity of the imperial crown."—*Hollinshed*, p. 562, vol. ii., edit. 1807.

This occurred two or three years before the execution of the sheriff, Sir William Fleming, at Cardiff, who had held Llantrissant Castle against Llewelyn Bren, and next, opposing the Despensers, became himself an unpitied victim to their revenge. The breach of faith was visited twice with further condign punishments on the prime movers: first, when the Despensers were, at the parliament of 1321, disinherited and banished; and again, after they had recovered, in the strange vicissitudes of the times, their plundered castles and rifled honours, in the execution, within one brief month, of the two Sir Hughs.

Driven with his royal master to take refuge in Glamorgan, Sir Hugh, the son, after the execution of his aged father at Bristol, found no safe asylum in South Wales. The doom of Llewelyn haunted him. He was tracked to Neath, intercepted by W. de Montacute, (son of Llewelyn's opponent of the same name,) by Henry of Lancaster, (whom he had irreparably offended by the cruelties following on the battle of Burrowbridge, and the execution of Thomas his brother,) and by Sir William de Zouch, who, notwithstanding, soon after married his

widow, Eleanor de Clare. As if to fill up the measure of even-handed retribution, Sir Hugh Despenser was hung at Hereford, with the appropriate words of the 52nd Psalm,—“*Why boastest thou thyself, thou tyrant, that thou canst do mischief?*” embroidered on his surcoat.

No name was heard amongst the Glamorgan hills for many a year so powerful to rouse his countrymen as that of Llewelyn Bren,⁷ until the war-cry of Glyndwr sounded beneath the walls of Coity and of Cardiff Castles.

In conclusion, it may be observed that the pedigree of Llewelyn Bren, given in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 410, and in other MSS., seems to be that of an elder chieftain of Senghenydd, who there is said to have been dispossessed by Fitzhamon, A.D. 1090. The arms attributed to this Llewelyn the Old—called also “Hagr,”⁸ the Stern, or Fierce—are as follows:—“Or, a chevron azure between three nags’ heads gules.” The list of castles destroyed, and the grievances from which he suffered, (p. 481,) prove that the Llewelyn of history has been confounded with another, probably mythic, chieftain.

The insurrection which we have endeavoured to trace seems to have originated in a feud with the Lord of Coity. From an alliance with the Welsh, the de Turberville family retained certain rights and privileges of ancient date. Similar prerogatives of jurisdiction were claimed by the descendants of Caradoc, the son of Iestin ap Gwrgan, at Aberavon. The two lordships were termed “re-kindling brands, to preserve, as it were, from extinction the rights of the Welsh race.”—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 401.

“Kindling brands” they became after the fall of the

⁷ The name Bren may have been a contracted form of Brenhin, a king. It must be remembered that the *Brenhin* was inferior often to the Tywysog, Dux, Prince, or Leader. In the Saxon charters the term used is Regulus, or Subregulus; in the *Liber Landavensis*, Brenhin, for the Welsh chieftain.

⁸ The Welsh *Hagr*, from which the word *Hygre* seems derived, nearly corresponds to the Latin *Acer*. Thus Cæsar is described by Lucan I., 146:—

“*Acer et indomitus, quo spes, quòque ira vocasset,
Ferre manum.*”

last Welsh prince, and their rivalry seems to have caused the removal of the descendants of Caradoc from Aberavon, and the change of their name to D'Avan, whilst the Turbervilles, strengthened by the royal appointment, for a short period prevailed.

The foregoing researches may, it is hoped, throw light on the ancient commemorative stanzas of Ievan Gethin ap Ievan Lleision, A.D. 1420 :—

ENGLYN COFIADUR.

“ Mil trichant,—gwarant gwirion,—a deunaw
Fe dynwyd yn gyfan,
Gan drais mawr i lawr yn lân
Hyneifiaeth Brenin Afan.”

“ In the year 1318 was wholly destroyed, by great oppression,
The ancestral supremacy of the sovereign of Avan.”

The bard briefly mentions the end of the rival jurisdiction of Coity Castle, in the year 1412. This would probably complete the abolition of the Laws of Prince Howel Dda, after a duration of nearly five hundred years. Although a somewhat greater length of time has elapsed since the troublous days of Llewelyn Bren, no poet of his native land has sung, and hardly a chronicler attempted to record, his unavailing efforts, and his generous self-sacrifice—a sacrifice which seemed to anticipate the *now* obvious truth, that the extinction of these petty provincial sovereignties was alike essential to the peace and welfare of the Norman lord marcher and Celtic chief—of England and of Wales.

HENRY HEY KNIGHT.

ON ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

No. II.

HAVING thus enumerated the most remarkable general features of the architecture of the district, I will proceed to give a rather more minute account of a few of the more important individual churches. I do not however think it necessary to give a detailed description of all their minute portions, but merely to combine a criticism of the general character of each with a notice of their more important features. Any extended criticism, the abbey of Tintern is at once too well known, and would require too great a space, for any remarks on it to be introduced here; and the priory of Chepstow I have already described. After these, the four most interesting churches are St. Wollos at Newport, Christ Church, Magor, and Caerwent.

ST. WOLLOS, NEWPORT.—St. Wollos is altogether one of the most curious churches in England, and contains several features of great beauty. It at once strikes the eye by its enormous length, something after the manner of Llandaff, Dorchester, or Rothwell, though its outline is very different from any of those. In fact, what at the west end is discovered to be a large and lofty tower, looks in the eastern view perfectly insignificant, and might almost pass for a detached campanile at some distance. This is occasioned partly by the very considerable length of the nave itself, but chiefly by the extraordinary interposition of a large western Lady chapel between it and the tower. The arrangement is not dissimilar to that at Llantwit Major, except that there the tower stands between the nave and the western addition.

The nave is a fine specimen of grand, though perfectly unadorned, Romanesque. The arcades and clerestory are quite perfect, five plain round arches of two orders rising from massive columnar piers; the responds are square masses, chamfered into an octagonal shape. Plain,

narrow, round-headed windows, deeply splayed within, form the clerestory. No building better exemplifies the capabilities of that wonderful style, now admitting the most lavish gorgeousness of decoration, now standing in the most severe and unadorned simplicity, without in either case detracting in the least from its unrivalled solemnity and grandeur. I need not mention how rare it is to find a Norman clerestory in a church not of the conventual type. I have myself only seen four, and there are very few others¹ with which I am acquainted from other sources. Those are St. Wollos, Towyn, St. Peter's, Northampton, and the choir of Rothwell Church in the same county. This last, moreover, is not a pure example, for, though the clerestory windows are round-headed, the pier-arches are pointed. Of the other three, Towyn, though extremely rude, yet in the enormous bulk of its piers approaches nearer to the conventual type;² St. Peter's exhibits the style in a form unusually light and ornate; St. Wollos is in a mean, and, as it is unquestionably the most typical, is perhaps also the most dignified of the three. It is solid and well finished, without the roughness of the one, or the almost un-Romanesque delicacy of the other. No better or more typical Norman interior on a moderate scale could be desired.

In this clerestory I am speaking of a feature whose existence no one would guess from a mere external inspection of the building. Without, it is a church of the *picturesque* kind, a mass of distinct roofs and gables; the aisles having compass-roofs, and the irregularity of the outline being further increased by their not being prolonged eastward the whole length of the nave. The fact is that the low, narrow, Norman aisles have been destroyed, and large Perpendicular ones substituted of the full height of the nave, but leaving the arcades and clerestory untouched within. The clerestory windows, now reduced to apertures in an internal wall, have a very

¹ Of these the most beautiful is that of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, near Dover, engraved by Mr. Petit.

² See "History of Architecture," pp. 242, 247.

singular appearance. At the same time the nave was lengthened eastward of the original Norman arcades, possibly at the expense of the chancel, which is small in proportion to the size of the church.

The western chapel is a plain Early English structure without aisles; it contains several mutilated sepulchral effigies. The doorway which connects this part of the church with the nave is perhaps, on the whole, the most remarkable architectural example in the district. It is a superb example of Romanesque, of a character by no means usual in England. It is of great size and especially great width, with the arch but little recessed for its dimensions, having only two orders, though the inner one is so wide that it occupies pretty well the space of two ordinary ones. These are adorned with the common Norman ornaments, the billet and chevron; the outer order has no decorative support; the inner, instead of the usual slender nook-shafts of the style, rests upon a pair of large detached columns, which form the great point of singularity in this doorway. They are utterly unlike anything I have seen or heard of in England, rather resembling some of those mentioned by Mr. Petit in the south of France. Their capitals indeed, though decidedly affecting the Composite order, are less classical than many English examples, several grotesque figures are intermingled with the volutes and the Corinthianizing foliage, and the latter I have often seen excelled. But it is the general appearance of the column, its size and position, the pedestal on which it rests, the turn given to the neck-moulding, the conspicuous diminution of the shaft, all sufficiently proclaim it as something altogether different from our own familiar Norman, and as belonging to a type which had departed far less widely from classical models. The difference will be at once felt by comparing it with the west doorway at Chepstow, a typical example of ordinary Norman, and equally excellent in its own kind. Now when we consider the proximity of Caerleon, and consider what extensive traces of Roman magnificence still remained in that fallen city even in the days

of Giraldus, even if we may not look on these columns as actually relics of an earlier æra—of a somewhat debased character certainly, and of course finished with capitals of the time, as we so often find in Italy—may we not at least suppose that their classical character may be traced to a retention of classical feeling, by no means improbable in the immediate neighbourhood of such stately remains of Roman art?³

These are the principal features of the church, but all its details and arrangements deserve to be attentively studied. I know of very few buildings, even in the districts most rich in architectural monuments, which have a better claim on the regard of the architectural inquirer.

CHRIST CHURCH.—This church, situated on a lofty hill, on one side overlooking Caerleon, on the other com-

³ I have great pleasure in adding the following extract from a letter of Mr. O. Jewitt with regard to this doorway:—"It is a very curious specimen, and is the only instance which I recollect of diminishing shafts. The base is nearly identical with the Attic base, but the most interesting part is the capital, which shows very clearly its early date. It is particularly interesting to me, as I have, for some years past, taken every opportunity of studying Early Norman wherever I could meet with it; and I found very much information in the work of Remigius (1070 to 1092) in Lincoln Cathedral. The rude volute which appears on your capital, and which is one of the most characteristic marks of Early Norman, occurs in his work, and also in the chapel in the Tower of London, built by the Conqueror; in the oldest parts of Canterbury crypt; and is very common in early buildings in France; indeed wherever I have found it, it appears to be a certain guide as to date. It is frequently accompanied by a plain projection in the centre, but this in yours seems cut up into figures. The foliage on the lower part is also of the same character as that on one of the capitals of Remigius and also of the chapel in the Tower. All these marks I think clearly show its date to be of the latter part or end of the eleventh century. The arch-mouldings have not so much of early character as the capitals, and the abacus is peculiar." As Monmouthshire was conquered before the end of the eleventh century, there seems no reason against the early date supposed by Mr. Jewitt. At the same time the foundation of a *parish* church of this scale so immediately on occupation seems an unusual proceeding; and I cannot find that St. Wollos was attached to any collegiate or monastic society.

manding a magnificent view of the mouth of the Severn, contains a good deal worth noticing. It is chiefly Perpendicular, but portions of Norman and Early English work have been preserved, which have been not without influence on its arrangements. The church consists of a nave and chancel, each furnished with a north and south aisle, all having distinct roofs, without a clerestory. The tower which is unbuttressed and very massive, occupies a singular position, namely, the west end of the south aisle, not engaged, so as to form part of a front, as is usual with towers terminating an aisle, but built westward of it, and moreover, from its great bulk, projecting beyond it to the south. The lower part of this tower is Early English, and at about half its height, a little above the roof of the church, squinches remain, to show that a spire was designed—a rare feature in this district.⁴ But a Perpendicular stage has been added, with square-headed belfry windows oddly foliated; and there is now a plain parapet, with a corbel-table below. This tower is entered from the church by a wide straight staircase not winding as usual.

The nave has five well proportioned Perpendicular arches from clustered pillars not very lofty; the style of this district, even when most nearly approaching Somersetshire models, not affecting the great height, and consequent elongation of pier, common in the larger churches of that county. The chancel arch I have already mentioned, and there are also arches separating the nave aisles from those of the chancel. The arrangement of the latter is remarkable; the chancel itself is wider than the nave; and consequently its arcades are not in a line with those of the latter. The consequence is that a half-arch is thrown against the transverse ones, which has an awkward effect. Probably the Perpendicular reconstructor of the church found a wider Early English chancel attached to the Norman nave, and, as he pre-

⁴ The only spire I saw was at Goldcliffe, a church I was not able to visit. Is there another, save that of zinc at Pennard, between it and Kidwelly?

served its walls to a certain extent, was necessarily driven to this shift.

The chancel aisles internally stop short one bay of the east end of the chancel, thus forming a presbytery; but the south aisle is externally continued the whole length; the eastern bay being cut off as a sacristy. In the north wall of the presbytery is a lancet window, of more finished workmanship than usual. There is another in the vestry; I unfortunately omitted an internal inspection, and I have no note of it; but I have a kind of suspicion that it is not original. If so, it would throw much light on the suggestion made in the last paragraph, as in this case, we need not suppose any south aisle to the Early English chancel. In fact the the ground-plan, before the Perpendicular alterations, would have greatly resembled that of Cotterstock in Northamptonshire.

There is a rere-dos and some other altar furniture at the east end of this aisle, of Perpendicular date, but enriched in one part with an elaborate form of the tooth-moulding, approaching to some of the varieties in Tintern Abbey.

MAGOR.—This church is one of considerable interest, as exhibiting some of the rudest work in the district brought into close juxtaposition with some of the richest. The ground-plan has been already mentioned. The chancel is mainly Decorated, and I have before mentioned the curious window in its south wall. The central tower is of the rough local Early English, with very rude pointed lantern arches, and plain pairs of lancets for belfry windows. There is a corbel-table, but no battlement, and a square turret at the north-west corner. To this tower are, strangely enough, added a nave and aisles of Perpendicular work, which, though not the largest, and perhaps not the most pleasing, example of the style in the neighbourhood, exhibit at once the most regular design and the most elaborate workmanship. The north-west view can hardly be called beautiful, but it has an imposing effect. The clerestory is, as usual, absent; and the nave having a high-pitched roof does not at all harmonize with

the low ones of the aisles finished with parapets; that on the north—the show side—is a straight panelled parapet, which has had pinnacles, on the south there is only a plain battlement. The incongruity of the roofs is of course most strikingly shown in the west front, which is a composition not altogether pleasing, and which derives a great effect of bareness from the insignificance of the doorway, and the low position of the windows. Still there is a very striking character about the view just mentioned. The massive and picturesque outline of the tower—which has square-headed Perpendicular windows inserted in the two faces visible from this point—groups well with the enormous porch below, of the full height of the aisle, and projecting in proportion. The outer doorway of this porch is very elaborate, and specially remarkable for an ornament, now sadly mutilated, of open foliations round the arch. This beautiful decoration, which occurs also at Caerwent, may not improbably have been imitated from the well known instance at St. Stephen's in Bristol. The parvise window, unusually large for its position, and with panelling beneath it, has been unfortunately shorn of its tracery. The south aisle presents a good regular range of buttresses and large windows.

In the interior we find arcades of very elaborate character. The piers are of the usual rather low proportions, but of more complicated section than any of their neighbours, and finished with capitals of a rich and singular kind, introducing figures holding scrolls, an ornament found in several Somersetshire examples; but at Magor the effect is much altered, by their being brought, from the lowness of the piers, very much nearer the eye. The east and west arches of the lantern are left in their original roughness, while those into the quasi-transepts have received a casing of panel-work. The whole effect is very fair, and, if the original design had been carried out, it would have been still more striking, as there are manifest preparations both in the aisles and quasi-transepts for that "special ornament," so seldom

vouchsafed to English parish churches, "a goodly vault of stone."⁵ In the chancel is a timber roof worth notice, a strange variety of the cradle form, describing a sort of pointed arch depressed at the top.

CAERWENT.—This place, so celebrated for its Roman antiquities, has also a church worth examination, though very inferior to any of the three just described. It is at present, through the mutilations already mentioned, reduced to a chancel and nave, with western tower, and north porch. The tower I have already described. The porch has a rich doorway, adorned with a four-leaved flower, and with the same cusping as at Magor, though, as there also, in a very mutilated state. The porch itself is smaller and plainer than that example, with an ordinary high roof, and a smaller, although considerable, parvise window.

The church seems certainly to have been built on the site, and partly out of the materials, of some Roman edifice. On the south side of the nave, about one half of the wall is built of common rubble, the other half of huge rectangular stones, quite unlike usual Gothic masonry. They are however most wretchedly put together, and we may most probably conjecture that they are the remains of a Roman structure, built up again as far as they would go, the rest of the wall being continued of new materials. The blocked arches here are pointed, and present nothing remarkable. Huge props have been built up against their piers.

The chancel, when I saw it, was under "repair;" that is, the chancel arch, which I have already mentioned as a good specimen of Early English, with deep mouldings, and rising from corbels, had just been taken down; and its voussoirs were lying on the floor. I could only hope that the repair was to consist in their re-erection. In pulling it down, some fragments of preceding buildings were found; one a piece of Norman work, apparently an

⁵ Godwin. The Pembrokeshire churches are hardly an exception, for, with every respect for those most interesting buildings, it would be an excess of compliment to speak of their vaults as "goodly."

impost, showing that the present church had a Romanesque predecessor; and also a stone imbedded in the wall, covered with what appeared to be classical carving.

The east end of the chancel has two trefoiled lancets, but very different from any others in the neighbourhood, being much larger and farther apart. The north wall has been rebuilt, and three similar lancets introduced, tolerable imitations of the old ones, though the difference between ancient and modern work is very perceptible in the hard straight jambs of the latter, compared with the dovetailing of the genuine masonry.

The south wall of the chancel contains a very remarkable arcade, which, though blocked, and the aisle taken down, is happily in no way destroyed or obliterated. It is conspicuous for the extreme flatness of its arches, a peculiarity found in several other churches in South Wales. The first I saw was at St. Lathan's, near Cardiff. Here a chapel south of the chancel—this is the position in which all the instances I have seen occur—is divided from it by two arches, segmentally pointed, with a little curve at the shoulder, but of the smallest possible rise, spring from a huge pier, round or rather oval, with responds of the same sort. The work is very rough, and the appearance as strange and unsightly as can be imagined. The others are at Llawhaden and St. Florence, Pembrokeshire; the arches here, though rude, awkward, and sprawling, have a definite form, namely four-centred; and while St. Lathan's is remarkable for the vast bulk of the pier and consequent narrowness of the arch, the others come out in quite an opposite direction, with a wonderful span of arch, the eastern one at Llawhaden—for in neither case are the two exactly similar—being the widest I have ever come across. The piers are columnar, with rude capitals. I suppose there can be little doubt of both being of Perpendicular date, and may help us to conclude that the same is the case with those at St. Lathan's also, the more so as the aisle into which they open is clearly of that style. They seem to show simply the intense rudeness of work to be expected from the local masons when so unusual

a requirement was laid upon them as that of constructing an arcade. They thus afford another proof of the exotic character of good work of this sort, of all dates, as in the Perpendicular churches I have so often mentioned, and the earlier examples at St. Wollos, Llancarvan, and, above all, St. Mary's at Haverfordwest.⁶ The few native arcades of earlier date are perhaps more pleasing, as attempting less. Thus at Barton, Pembrokeshire, we have this very same south arcade of the chancel with pointed arches rising from square piers, perfectly plain, but by no means ill wrought; and at Manorbeer we have the *ἄνεμα ἰδεσθαι* of all, arches rising from the ground without any piers at all, the floor and the impost coinciding!

To return to the arcade at Caerwent; it will be at once observed that though it agrees with the three other examples in the flatness of the arch, yet the form is not the same, and the work, like Barton, though very plain, is by no means rude. The pier is a square mass with chamfered edges and a plain impost, the responds follow the same pattern. A small stilt above the decorative impost carries the arch, segmental of one curve, of one order, with the same chamfered edge of the pier. The form, though it may be unsightly, was clearly chosen for its own sake, and was not the result of mere inability to produce something better. It appears to me that it is genuine Early English work, of a piece with the elegant east end, and rather elaborate chancel arch; and that the other three are bungling imitations, at a later period, of this or some similar example.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.—I have gone on to so great a length with regard to the churches as to leave but little space for any consideration of the remains of military architecture. There is however but little to remark, as Chepstow Castle, like Tintern Abbey, is too well known to need any minute description, and of the others that I

⁶ The ornament like the Romanesque cable-moulding on the capitals at Llawhaden is doubtless a freak, like the Decorated chevron at Dorchester. It is a remarkable coincidence that the same ornament should be not uncommon in the local Flamboyant of Jersey.

saw Caldicott is the only one with much architectural pretensions. Usk and Llanfair present the usual picturesque appearance of massive round towers, but have but little detail or strictly architectural outline. I may however mention that in one of the towers of the former there are some remains of a pretty Early English doorway and fire-place, (the latter with tooth-moulding,) but much altered in Perpendicular times. Newport Castle presents a noble front to the river; the massive octagonal towers with squinches at the base, and the huge central mass, form a very varied and striking outline, and more Perpendicular detail is introduced, without any departure from true military appearance, than could have been expected. The pointed and square windows of course do much better in a polygonal tower, than when, as the latter at Chepstow, they are inserted in a curved wall. But the degraded condition of this castle has led to great mutilation and disfigurement, and it requires a high tide to give its due effect to what remains.

Caldicott Castle is described by Mr. Cliffe as "a magnificent stronghold, chiefly Norman, but with some Saxon work."⁷ From this I did expect to find some traces of a Romanesque building of some sort, but all I saw was good Gothic, mostly late Decorated. The only portion which even a describer of the last century could have called either "Saxon" or "Norman," is a single gateway which, being placed in a round wall, has, naturally enough, a round arch. I deeply regret that, arriving at Caldicott at the close of a long day's journey, I had not time to make that thorough investigation of the castle which its merits deserve. In masonry and detail it surpasses every military building I have seen,⁸ being fully

⁷ It is most seriously to be hoped that the next edition of a work whose general merits render it quite indispensable to the Welsh tourist, should bring some improvement to an architectural nomenclature so strange and inconsistent that it is absolutely impossible to form beforehand, from Mr. Cliffe's description, any sort of notion of the age or style of a building.

⁸ I ought to mention that I have not yet seen Caernarvon, Harlech, or Ragland.

equal to the best ecclesiastical work. The gateway is admirably built, but is perhaps a little too domestic. One of the turrets has some fine machicolations, which I have not seen elsewhere, on well wrought corbel heads. The best architectural features are a range of Decorated windows in what was probably the hall, and a beautiful Early English fire-place.

Chepstow itself may rank with Caerphilly and Pembroke as an example of the castellated palace. Buildings of this class afford scope for detached portions, halls, &c., of high architectural merit, but from their vast extent they cannot assume the compact outline of the smaller castles, nor present so near an approach to strictly architectural grouping as the latter can exhibit when designed with the skill which planned the matchless pile of Kidwelly. The great glory of Chepstow is the hall,⁹ a worthy rival to that of Caerphilly; in its present state it is indeed infinitely grander, deriving, like so many other ruined buildings, an increase of height, and therefore of majesty, from throwing several stories into one. A plain but grand Norman building has been remodelled in a rich form of Early English, which reminded me of the halls at Lamphey and Pembroke. The windows, like those at Tintern, are a good study of the early growth of tracery, and we may remark the window by the dais, double the size of the others, a manifest precursor of the oriel of later times.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

⁹ This is usually shown as the chapel, and Mr. Cliffe continues the name; but it is unquestionably a secular building. I could not fix upon any part with certainty as the chapel—and I may say the same of several other castles also—unless an extremely small building, with a rich Decorated window-jamb, adjoining the keep, which had the air of an oratory. There is no part which at once proclaims its purpose, as at Kidwelly and Oystermouth.

THE POEMS OF TALIESIN.

No. II.

ANREC URIEN, the poem which forms the subject of the present notice, is printed from the *Llyfr Coch*, The Red Book of Hergest, at p. 50 of the first volume of the *Myvyrian Archæology*, and in the original appears as follows. Judging from the orthography, the copy under consideration would appear to have been written between 1200 and 1500, that being the period assigned to the prevalence of the letter *k* in Welsh MSS. by an excellent authority, Edward Lhuyd, whose critical rule is thus stated:—

“The letter *k* never occurs in our oldest British manuscripts, but being afterwards introduced by the Normans, (who made frequent use of it in their old French,) I find that about the year 1200, *k* was constantly used in the initial syllables, and *c* in the termination; and it continued afterwards, though not so very much used, till about the year 1500. Since which time most writers omitted it, using *c* constantly in its stead, in imitation of the ancients, which is yet not so convenient, because 'tis in other languages subject to a double pronounciation.”—*Arch. Britt.*, p. 228.

ANREC URIEN.

LLYFR COCH.

Gogyfercheis,
Gogyvarchaf,
Gogyverchyd
Urien Reget
Duallovyet
Y Leuenyd
Eur ac Aryant
Mor eu divant
Eu dihenyd
Kyn noc y dau
Rug y duylau
Y guesceryd
Ieuaf a unaeth
Coll ac alaeth
Am feirch peunyd
Keneu y vraut
Kynnin daervaut
Ni by geluyd

Urien a wnaeth
Dialynyaeth
Y gewilyd
Kynnin vynu
Kyvarchuelu
Eu dihenyd
Deutu Aerven
Diffuys dilen
Dydau lwyd
Seleu delyit
Enynnnyessit
Or a dybyd
Dybi y vaeth
A ryd alhaeth
Oc eu herwyd
Cochliu lavneu
Truy valch eiryeu
Am ffruyth eu guyd

Wy Kynnhalyant
 Lle peduar cant
 Y peduar guyr
 [Dufyr dyvnav (dyvnvas)
 Bendigwyf clav
 Ac oe herwyd
 Yr ae Kaffo
 Kynvinaul vo
 Yn dragyuyd
 Dydeu collet
 Or ymdiret
 Yr ardelyd
 A llau heb vaut
 A llavyn ar gnaut
 A thlaut lûyd
 Oes feibionein
 Nyt ymgyghein
 Ymmerueryd
 Nyt ymgarret
 Nyt ymdiret
 Neb oe gylyd
 Dreic o Wyned
 Diffwys dired
 Dirion drefyd
 Lloegrwys yd a
 A lletaut yna
 Harchollyd
 Torrit meinueith
 Yn anoleith
 Ar gyfhergyd
 Muy a gollir
 Noc a geffir
 O Wyndodyd
 O gyt gyghor
 Kyvrung esgor
 Mor a Mynydd

Gotrissit Brythyon
 Yn at poryon
 Ar antyrion gyueithyd
 Ef a dau byt
 Ny byt Kerdglyt
 Ni byd Kelvyd
 Alaf gar maer
 Arthauc vyd chuaer
 Wrth y gilyd
 Llad a bodi
 O Eleri
 Hyt chuil fynyd
 Un gorvydyauc
 Antrugarauc
 Ef a orvyd
 Bychan y lu
 Yn ymchuelu
 Or Mercherdyd
 Arth or deau
 Kyvyt ynteu
 Dychyfervyd
 Lloegrays lledi
 Afrivedi
 O Bowysyd
 Guaith cors Vochno
 O diango
 Bydaud deduyd
 Deudeng guraged
 Ac nyt ryved
 Am un gur vyd
 Oes Ieuonctid
 Aghyvyrdelit
 Y vaeth dybyd
 Beru ymdivant
 Barnauc or cant
 Nys ryvelyd]

Uryen o Reget hael ef syd ac a vyd
 Ac a vu yr Adaf letaf y gled
 Balch yghynted or tri Theyrn ar dec or gogled
 A un eu enu Aneuryn gautryd Auenyd
 A minneu Dalyesin o lann llyn geirionnydd
 Ni dalywyf yn hen
 Ym dygyn aghen
 Oni Moluyf Uryen. Amen.

TAL. AE DYUAUT.

This poem presents considerable facilities for translation, in the easy flow of the metre, and the simplicity of the diction; and the following will probably be found a tolerably correct version.

Postponing for the moment all considerations as to the antiquity of the poem, and assuming its genuineness, we are here presented with several interesting biographical and historical facts. We here meet with a brother of Urien, named Keneu, of whom there is no other notice, and learn the personal characters of the two brothers; and we have also the novel information that Urien was the youngest son of Cynvarch, whose children ought therefore to be placed in the following order:—

“Llew, married to Anna, sister of Arthur;¹

Arawn;

Keneu;

Eurddyl, wife of Elifer Gosgorddvawr;

Urien, married to Modron, daughter of Avallach.”

Another fact worthy of note is, the subject of contest—the fruit of trees—apple-trees, most probably:—

“Blades were reddened

Through proud words

For the fruit of their trees.”

We have here also a vivid portraiture of the effects of hostile contests, in hands without thumbs, swords on the flesh, small gatherings, the losses of the valleys, the misery of youth, the destruction of fortresses, the scarcity of warriors, public distrust, and general insecurity. Allusion is made to one, and, if Aerven (Aeron, or Arvon?) and Cors Vochno do not refer to the same event, to two battles; and, if there were two battles, one of them, *i. e.*, the first, would possibly be that in which Urien is said to have done such signal service to his country, in expelling the Gwyddelians from the principality. If the sons of Cunedda co-operated with him on this occasion, Professor Rees must have placed Cunedda much too early; but perhaps this point had better be reserved until we come to treat of the poem called “Marwnad

¹ *Heroic Elegies of Llywarch Hen*, p. vii.

Cunedda." We have another fact worthy of note in the declaration that Urien was one of the "thirteen kings of North Britain;" and the residence of the bard, with the asserted intimacy between him and Aneurin, should be carefully borne in mind.

The metre in which the poem is composed is called Huppynt, and is also designated Llostodyn, or Colofn Vraith, or Awdl Losgyrniog;² and it is said to have been invented, with other metres, by the bard Taliesin.³ It is accounted a good metre, and admits of many variations without losing its leading feature; but perhaps the best way to render its form intelligible to the English reader would be to quote an illustration from Wordsworth's verses to the Daisy:—

"In youth from rock to rock I went,
From hill to hill, in discontent
Of pleasure high and turbulent,
Most pleas'd when most uneasy;
But now my own delights I make,
My thirst at every rill can slake,
And gladly Nature's love partake
Of thee, sweet Daisy!"

This metre, in which the first and second sets of three lines form triplets, and in which the fourth line rhymes with the eighth, corresponds exactly to a variation of the Huppynt; but in Taliesin's poem it is presented in a simpler form. The first and second sets of lines are couplets, and the third and sixth rhyme together, as in the following example from Lord Byron:—

"My dear Mr. Murray,
You're in a great hurry,
To set up this ultimate canto;
But (if they don't rob us)
You'll see Mr. Hobhouse
Will bring it safe in his portmanteau."

These lines are also well adapted to illustrate the elastic movement of the Cambrian poem, which may be rendered in the following words:—

² *Cyvrinach y Beirdd*, p. 118.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 76.

TRANSLATION.

I have freely greeted,
 I will freely greet,
 The familiar greeter;
 Urien of Rheged.
 Comprehended
 Be his joyfulness.
 Gold and silver,
 The sea was their consumer
 And destroyer,⁴
 Before they came
 Between the hands
 Of the scatterer.
 (Though) youngest, he caused
 Loss, and sorrow
 For horses daily;
 Keneu his brother
 An eagerhanded brawler
 Did not prove false;
 Urien did make
 Retaliation
 For the shame (or the dis-
 credit);
 The brawler obtained
 Reproach
 For his end.
 On the two sides of (or about)
 Aerven,⁵
 An uncovered precipice,
 There came success;
 Spies were captured,
 And (fire) was kindled,
 Wherever he came;
 The coming of the fosterer

Did cause sorrow;
 And because of him (or them)
 Blades were reddened,
 Through proud words
 For the fruit of (his or their)
 trees;
 The four warriors
 Maintained the place
 Of four hundred.⁶
 [With the deepest water,⁷
 I will bless the wounded;
 And on account thereof,
 Whoever obtains it,
 Blessed will be
 To all eternity.
 There will befall a loss
 From the enterprise
 To the districts;
 And hands without thumbs,
 And blades on the flesh,
 And a poor muster.
 The life of young sons
 Will not be harmonious
 In the distraction.
 There will be no fellowship,
 Nor reliance
 Of one upon another.
 A dragon from Gwynedd
 Of precipitous lands
 And gentle towns,
 To the Lloegrians will go,
 And the inflictor
 Will there scatter them about.

⁴ Or,—How great was their consumption
 And destruction,
 When they came into the hands
 Of the scatterer.

⁵ Is this Uch Aeron the name of the upper part of Cardiganshire, in which Cors Vochno occurs?

⁶ Probably the four sons of Cynvarch, Llew, Arawn, Keneu, and Urien. Ceneu, through some rashness, appears in this conflict to have come to an untimely end.

⁷ See *Pughe's Dictionary*, *sub voce* Dwfr.

Masonry will be broken,
 And exterminated,
 In the concussion;
 And more men will be slain
 Than the Gwyndodians
 Will be in number.
 From mutual counselling
 Between enemies
 On mountain and sea,
 The Britons will be oppressed
 And become refuse,
 And the co-operators will be
 ungentle.
 There will come a time
 When minstrels will not be
 clad
 Nor men be skilful,
 When Mayors will love wealth
 And sisters be bearish (gruff)
 To one another;
 Killing and drowning,
 From Eleri
 As far as Chwilyfnydd⁸
 A conquering and

Unmerciful one
 Will triumph;
 Small will be his army
 In returning
 From Wednesday's fight.
 A bear from the South,
 He shall arise,
 And shall meet
 Lloegrians scattering
 Vast numbers
 Of Powysians.⁹
 Whoever escapes
 From the battle of Cors Vochno,
 Will be fortunate;
 There will be twelve women,
 And no wonder,
 For one man:
 The period of youth,
 Ungentle
 Will be its nursing;
 Spears will cause bereavement,
 And of a hundred men, it is
 thought
 There will be no warrior.]

Urien of Rheged, generous he is, and will be,
 And has been. Proud in the hall;
 Since Adam, his is the widest-spreading sword
 Among the thirteen kings of the North.
 And one is named, or, } Aneurin the flowing song'd minstrel,¹
 Do I know his name? }
 And I Taliesin from the borders of Geirionnydd Lake.²
 And when I am old,
 May I be in greatest need,
 If I praise not Urien.

We now come to the most difficult part of our subject.
 Is this poem, with its sudden transitions, its mixture of
 prediction and retrospection, its allegorical allusions, and
 its jumble of facts and fiction, the genuine production of

⁸ I do not know where these places are.

⁹ If this poem be ancient, the triple division of the Principality into
 Gwynedd, Powys, and Deheubarth is very old.

¹ We have here the pronoun *eu* with a singular signification, and it
 appears to have been so used in other parts of this poem.

² Llyn Geirionnydd is in the upper part of Caernarvonshire.

the bard Taliesin? My first impressions were adverse; they were founded upon the fact that, of all the poems which can be attributed to Taliesin, this is the only one which assumes the predictive form; and I was strengthened in that belief, by the resemblance which exists between this and the *Hoianau* fictitiously attributed to Merddin. In both poems it is stated that "a bear shall arise from the south;" and both speak of the battle of Cors Vochno. The *Hoianau* speak of this battle, in the order of place, after the battle of Machawy, which occurred in Radnorshire (see *Pughe's map*), in the year 1033; and as other battles mentioned in the same verse, after the battle of Machawy, were also posterior in the order of time, I inferred that this may have been so, and thence concluded that the poem could not have been ancient. Having since considered the subject more carefully, I incline to believe that objection to be still tenable; but let us first see if the facts cannot be explained without sacrificing the integrity of the poem, the first and concluding parts of which are certainly genuine, whatever may become of the middle.

We may imagine the actual events to have occurred in the following order:—The dragon from Gwynedd ravaged the lands of the Lloegrians, the inhabitants of the midland counties, who at this time perhaps had not thoroughly coalesced with the Saxons; the Lloegrians retaliated, and drove the men of Powys before them towards the sea-coast, and Urien, the "bear from the South," coming up from Rheged,³ intercepted and defeated them at Cors Vochno. This theory assumes Urien to have resided originally in the south, and to have afterwards gone to North Wales; it clashes with the received notions, but it is supported by the words of Taliesin, who, speaking of Urien as one of the northern kings, calls him "Urien from Rheged" (Urien o Reget); and it has the additional advantage of settling the difficulty about the geography of "Rheged," and of simplifying the bio-

³ See *Iolo MSS.*, p. 457; and *Literature of the Kymry*, p. 45, note.

graphy of Urien. However, for the present, I simply throw this out as an hypothesis.

There is however another and far more satisfactory explanation. Two-thirds of the poem has no necessary reference to Urien, and, indeed, appears to belong to an age much later than that of Taliesin; a part of it is manifestly genuine, that is the beginning and the end; but the portion placed within brackets I conceive to be an interpolation, which, from the affected predictive form, is more likely to have been wilful than accidental. The lines in the *Hoianau* are as follows:—

“ I will predict a battle on the wave,
And the battle of Machawy, and a river battle,
And the battle of Cors Vochno, and a battle in Mon.”

Lit. of the Kymry, p. 270.

Now it is highly probable that, as we have no account of two battles of Cors Vochno, and cannot positively connect the place with one, that both poems refer to the same event; and if the *Hoianau* were composed in the twelfth century, we are warranted in assuming that it occurred at a period not far distant; for it is highly probable that it was fresh in the public mind at that time. The battle of Machawy was similarly present to the public memory; and if the order of naming them is not without significance, the battle of Cors Vochno must have taken place some ten or twenty years later than 1033. Under this impression, let us pass our eyes down the historic page, and attempt to discover the facts here related. Cors Vochno is a large marsh in the upper part of Cardiganshire, on the sea shore.

The events we seek will be found to have occurred between the years 1056 and 1061, in the reign of Griffith ab Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, king of North Wales; but in order to be ourselves accurate, and to note the minute fidelity of the bardic details, let us mark the words of the poem, which seems to be a valuable contemporaneous record:—

“ A dragon from Gwynedd
Of precipitous lands

And gentle towns,
 Will go to the Lloegrians;
 And the inflictor
 Will there scatter them about;
 Masonry will be broken,
 And exterminated
 In the concussion;
 And more men will be slain,
 Than the Gwyndodians
 Will be in number."

Now in the year 1055 we find some facts which admirably tally with this description:—

"1055.—There was a witenagemot in London, and Ælfgar the eorl, Leofric the eorl's son, was outlawed without any kind of guilt; and he went then to Ireland, and there procured himself a fleet, which was of eighteen ships besides his own, and they went then to Wales, to King Griffin, with that force, and he received him into his protection. And then with the Irishmen, and with Welshmen, they gathered a great force; and Rawulf the eorl gathered a great force on the other hand at Herefordport. And they sought them out there; but before there was any spear thrown, the English people fled, because they were on horses; and there great slaughter was made, about four hundred or five; and they made none on the other side. And they then betook themselves to the town, and that they burned; and the great minster which Æthelstan the venerable bishop before caused to be built, that they plundered and bereaved of relics, and of vestments, and of all things; and slew the people, and some they led away."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, was sent to punish the Welsh, and advanced as far as Snowdon, where, according to the *Gwentian Chronicle*, he was defeated by Griffith. Wendover says he ravaged the country terribly; but a better authority, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, states that the English "went out *not far* among the Welsh, and that Harold made peace with Griffith."

"1056.—Griffith defeated and slew Leofgar, a warlike bishop of Hereford, who had taken the field against him.

"1058.—Griffith again ravaged the English land, in company with a Norwegian force under Macht the son of Harald, and brought home much spoil."

In these events we clearly recognize the facts mentioned by the bard, the slaughter of large numbers of the English, the scattering of the Lloegrians about, the breaking of the fortifications of Hereford, and the all but extermination of the town and its inhabitants. The other verses reverse the picture, and these too we shall find to be counterparts of historic facts.

In the *Gwentian Chronicle*, they are related under the year 1060; and in the *A. S. Chron.*, as usual, three years later. It should here be borne in mind that the family of Iestyn ab Gwrgant, lord of Glamorgan, had been before this in possession of the throne of South Wales, that Griffith ab Llywelyn drove them out and kept them at bay, and that in consequence they were perpetually at war. In 1060, Owen, the grandson and rightful successor of Rhydderch ab Iestin, died, and his brother Caradoc, "the bear from the south," prosecuted the family claim.

"1060.—Caradoc ab Rhydderch ab Iestin engaged Harold to bring an army into South Wales, and there he was joined by a large army of the men of Glamorgan and Gwent. They then went against Griffith, who came to meet them with a large army of the men of Gwynedd, Powys, and South Wales, and a great battle ensued, where Griffith was killed through the treachery of Madoc Min, bishop of Bangor, the same who had previously caused, through treachery, the death of his father, Llewelyn ab Seisyllt."⁴

Harold on this occasion was accompanied by his brother Tosti, Harold commanding the sea forces, and Tosti those on land;⁵ and it is said that they nearly depopulated the country, leaving scarcely a man alive in it.⁶ In these facts we have all the essential features of the poem, the counselling among enemies, the forces on land and sea, the ungentle co-operators, and the consequent depopulation. All that remains to complete the demonstration is to identify this battle with that of Cors Vochno; this I cannot do; but there are very strong probabilities in its favour; and it would be difficult to find another

⁴ *Myr.*, ii., p. 515.

⁵ *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 1063.

⁶ *Giraldus*, vol. ii., p. 351.

spot which would answer the requirements of the case, and permit of co-operation between land and sea forces, and be at the same time near the boundaries of Powys and South Wales. The English chronicles fix no place; but the *French Chronicle* of Geoffrey Gaimar agrees with the *Gwentian Chron.* in placing it in the upper portion of South Wales.

This conclusion is also, to some extent, confirmed by one of Gwalchmai's odes to Owen Gwynedd, ab Gr ab Cynan, ab Iago:—

“Ardwyreaf hael o hil Iago
A gennys dra chas dra Chors Fochno
A gychws glyw Flandrys a flemychws eu bro,” &c.
Myv., i., p. 198..

I will extol the generous descendant of Iago
Who brightened the disgrace of Cors Fochno,
Who ejected the Flemings, and set their vale in flames, &c.

This defeat of the Flemings took place at Aberdyfi, says one authority, (*Myv.*, ii., p. 423), and at Aberteivy (Cardigan), says another and better authority, (*ibid.*, p. 557,) in the year 1136; at that time this battle was still fresh in the public memory; and we may thence infer that it had occurred not very long before. I cannot find another battle in that district, of sufficient magnitude to answer the requirements of the case.

Having determined that a part only of this poem can be accounted genuine, it becomes our duty to draw the line between the true and false, between the production of the sixth, and that of the eleventh, century. This is not by any means an easy task, as the dress at present worn by the whole is that of the thirteenth; and therefore orthography, usually a valuable ally, completely fails us here. I have drawn the line at the point indicated, not without a suspicion however that the verse

Dufyr dyvnav,	Yr ae Kaffo,
Bendigwyf clav,	Kynvinaul vo
Ac oe herwyd	Yn dragyuyd,

may belong to the first part. Can the Rev. J. Williams, (Ab Ithel,) whose researches have taken a more ecclesi-

astical turn than my own, inform me whether the sentiments here expressed could have been entertained in the sixth century, or do they savour of later corruptions of Christianity? From that point forward there is a remarkable similarity of sentiment, between the opening and closing verses of the supposed spurious poem; both speak in despairing terms of the miseries of a depopulated country; both lament the condition of the juvenile inhabitants; and both were probably the effusions of the same muse. Of the verse, beginning "Dreic o Wyned," I have no doubt; and the distrust spoken of in the verse preceding it, is clearly referable to the turmoil and treachery of the period during which Griffith ab Llewelyn was betrayed and murdered. Much doubt hangs over the fate of this brave monarch; it does not seem that he was slain in battle; but, being defeated, he appears to have been deserted by his own subjects, and to have wandered a fugitive in the wildernesses of Wales, until he was betrayed by Madoc Min. The words of one chronicle make this appear very distinctly:—

"One thousand and sixty years was the age of Christ, when Griffith ab Llywelyn, the head and shield and defender of the Britons, fell *by the treachery of his own men*. He who was invincible before, was now deserted among desolate glens."⁶

And a good summary of all these facts is given in one MS. of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*:—

"1063.—This year Harold the earl, and his brother Tosty the earl, as well with a land force as a ship force, went into Wales, and they subdued the land; and the people delivered hostages to them, and submitted; and went afterwards [during harvest]⁷ and slew their King Griffin, [by reason of the war that he warred with Harold the earl,] and brought to Harold his head; and he appointed another king thereto, [and Harold brought his head to the king, and his ship's head,⁸ and the rigging therewith].

⁶ Triugein mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan dygwydawd Gruffud ap Llywelyn penn a tharyan ac amdiffynwr y Brytanyeit drwy dwyll y wyr e hun y gwr a uassei gynt yn annorchfygedic kyn no hynny yr awr hon a edewit y mywn glynneu diffeithon.—*Mye.*, ii., p. 397.

⁷ Wendover says, Aug. 5, 1064, (1063?)

⁸ Griffith was powerful at sea as well as on land, and it is recorded that Harold burned his ships and the stores at Rhuddlan (?)

Who is the author of the middle part? I cannot name any one. Griffith is said to have been a liberal patron of the bards, and to have been profuse in his presents;⁹ but hitherto there has been no poem referred to that period. If our speculation be not unfounded, that is no longer the case; and if our views be sound and trustworthy, we shall have done some little towards a proper classification of our ancient remains, added one poem to our literary store, and thrown one ray of light on one of the darkest and most barren periods in Cambrian history.

But although unable positively to refer the poem to any individual bard, there can be no great harm in a quiet bit of speculation. The intellectual movement so prominent in the twelfth century had already begun in the eleventh; and Griffith ab Llewelyn has the merit of having done much to improve both the political and intellectual condition of his subjects. We learn this from the account of his death in the various chronicles.

"And most illustrious were he and his father of all the princes that were in Wales before their time; and best for valour, and war, and for peace, and for government, and for liberality, and for justice; and through their wisdom and understanding, they brought Gwynedd, and Powys, and South Wales into union, so that the Kymry were strong against Saxons, and all enemies and strangers."—*Gwentian Chronicle, Myv.*, ii., pp. 515, 516.

"A.D. M^oLXI, died Griffith ab Llewelyn, golden-torqued king of Wales, and its defender, after many spoils and victorious conflicts with his enemies, and after many feasts, and merriment, and great gifts of gold and silver, and garments of great value, he who was a sword and a shield over the whole face of Wales."—*Brut y Saeson, Myv.*, ii., p. 516.

"After huge spoils, and immeasurable victories, and innumerable rich gifts of gold, and silver, and gems, and ermined vestments."—*Llyfr Coch MSS., Myv.*, ii., p. 397.

Feasts afford presumptive evidence of the existence of bards; and as they were the chief parties thus rewarded, they must probably have been numerous. This monarch, in 1062, was succeeded in North Wales by his half brothers, Bleddyn and Rhiwallon ab Kynvyn, the sons

⁹ *Myv.*, vol. ii., pp. 397, 515, 516.

of Angharad, the daughter of Meredith ab Owen, prince of South Wales, who, after the death of her first husband, Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, married Kynvyn ab Gwerystan, lord of Kibwyr; and in the South by Meredith ab Owen, a lineal descendant from Howel Dda. Bleddyn was a worthy successor, and his character is thus portrayed:—

“He was the gentlest and most merciful of kings, and he injured none unless they rose against him, and when there was a rising, it was with reluctance that he avenged the insurrection. He was kind to his relations, and the defender of the orphan, the poor, and the widowed; and *the supporter of the wise*, and the honour and the ground-wall of churches, *the diverter or comforter of the countries*, and *generous to all*, fierce in war, and eager for peace and the defence of all.”—*Llyfr Coch MSS.*, *Myv.*, ii., p. 398.

The *Iolo MSS.* are not unimpeachable authorities; but the preceding extracts go far to confirm the following statement:—

“After that, Bleddyn the son of Kynvyn, and his brother, Rhiwallon the son of Kynvyn, after obtaining possession of Gwynedd and Powys, made an honourable feast in Conway, by proclamation and notice of a year and a day, and invited there graduates in the science of song and of stringed music, where laws and institutions and privileges were framed for them, in the time when William the Conqueror took the crown of England from the Saxons. And at that feast the bards of stringed music, under the protection of the bards who were chiefs of song, and others of poets and minstrels; and at that festival, there was appointed a system and code, genealogy and herald bards were established where they had not previously existed, possessed of official privileges, by the national arrangement of Wales; and a system was instituted for the science of armorial bearings and their appurtenances.”—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 630.

Assuming this account to be true, the said feast must have taken place about 1067; the Norman Conquest took place in 1066, and Rhiwallon was killed in 1068. Here, then, we have evidence of a flourishing order of bards; but we are acquainted with the name of only one person who could have composed the poem in question, and who could have been at this feast. The poem, *which was probably composed soon after the battle of Cors*

Vochno, and before the death of Griffith ab Llywelyn, i.e., in 1060 or 1061, is written from a North Welsh standpoint, and the author was probably a Venedocian. Now both these requisites are found in the person of Bleddyn Ddu, of whom Lhuyd gives us the following account:—

“Bledhyn Dhy. *Poeta anno*, 1090. (His poems addressed) I Dhyn, i abad aber Konuy, &c., (are said to be in the *Red Book of Hergest*,) L. K. H. Col., 1249–1284.”—*Arch. Britt.*, p. 255.

The *Cambrian Biographer* states that none of his works remain; but Williams follows the fuller statement of Lhuyd, without adding to it, and without developing the significance of the *et cetera*; and, strange to say, these poems, of which Lhuyd gives so minute an account, are not inserted in the *Myvyrian Archæology*. Are they not in existence? The Rev. J. Jones of Nevern (Tegid) is well acquainted with the *Llyfr Coch*, and possibly may have a copy of it: cannot he furnish us with some information on this point? But to return. From the fact that one of Bleddyn's poems is addressed to one of the abbots of Aberconway, we are to some extent warranted in believing him to have been resident in North Wales, and therefore, so far as the standpoint is concerned, in a position to write the poem under notice. Lhuyd does not furnish us with the data from which he asserts Bleddyn Ddu to have been a poet of the year 1090; but, assuming the fact to be so, it is easily conceivable that he might have written a poem in the year 1061. There is another poet of whom the same assertion might be made, but not with equal confidence. Meilyr, who sang the elegy of Trehaearn ab Caradoc in 1080, and of Griffith ab Cynan in 1137, is said by Lhuyd to have been a “*poeta anno* 1070.” There is a poem by Meilyr still later than 1137, that on his own approaching death, which cannot be referred to any period much earlier than 1150; and the editors of the *Myv. Arch.* place him from 1120 to 1160. If we adopt either of these dates, Meilyr could scarcely have been its author, even if he had lisped in numbers, for the poem has the sober tone, and ripe

feeling, of a man in years. The balance of probabilities is therefore in favour of Bleddyn Ddu.

The poem as it stands in the *Myvyrian* is a thing of shreds and patches, and appears to consist of three parts, a beginning, a middle, and an end, but having no reference to each other. The first part is genuine, and so is the conclusion; but they do not appear to be connected; and the conclusion belongs apparently to a different poem, as it is not resolvable into the same metre as the initial verses.

The date of the genuine part of the composition, the battle of Aerven, and the intimacy between Taliesin and Aneurin, will probably come under discussion another time.

T. STEPHENS.

Merthyr Tydfil, May, 1851.

TUMULI, DENBIGHSHIRE.

I.—BRYN BUGAILLEN FAWR, PARISH OF LLANGOLLEN.

THE tumulus above named is situated on a widely-extending piece of table-land on the mountains to the east of Selattyn, and about four or five miles distant from that village, which is three or four miles to the north-east of Oswestry. The table-land, or plain, on which it stands, is called Gwastad Mawr, and overhangs to the east the vale of the Ceiriog, and the entrance of the little valley in the extremity of which is imbedded Nantyr, the property of R. M. Biddulph, Esq., of Chirk Castle, and formerly the residence of Mr. Tyrwhitt, the late recorder of the city of Chester.

Some years ago Gwastad Mawr, and all the adjacent mountain district, was enclosed, and new roads were made in different directions across the mountain. Stone was required for them, and the aged monuments of our ancestors were made to pave the way for the present generation to that social intercourse with the Saxon, which they testify was ever an object of hate and resistance to the past, even unto death. One road, unfortunately,

was planned to cross the mountain, close to our tumulus, to the south of it, in direction east and west; but, happily the tumulus was of such dimensions, that half of it alone furnished as much stone as they required; the rest remained to *our* times, to afford a subject of most interesting investigation to our president, Mr. Wynne, and myself, who, in company with Mr. Smith, Mr. West's agent, visited it in the month of July last.

On arriving there, we found that it was situated on a freehold allotment belonging to a farmer residing under the hill. Finding from his son, who was at work near the spot, that he was not likely to object to our examining it, we at once commenced working towards the south and west, from the side where the section had been made by the road-makers. Clearing to the foundation, we came to a layer or floor of bluish clay, overspread with ashes, and found that the height, measured from this layer of clay to the apex of the mound, was about nine or ten feet—while at the same time the peculiarities of the structure were exposed. Upon the layer of clay, a carn had been raised to the height of seven feet, and then covered over with two feet of loamy soil, (quite free from any admixture of peat,) over which was laid a single layer of stones, in a great proportion consisting of white spar, which, under the influence of suns of bygone ages, must have rendered the tumulus a conspicuous and beautiful object. It is now, and for a considerable time past must have been, covered over with heath, by which the spar is quite hidden and blackened. The diameter of the tumulus was about sixty feet. Not being sufficiently acquainted with geology to give a technical description of the stones of which the carn was made, I must be content to say they were of various kinds,—some lime, others of a gritty nature, most of them boulders. With regard to the soil which covered the carn, the *absence of peat* in it is a peculiarity, I think, of considerable importance, since the whole district around is covered with peat; nay, even the spar forming the outer covering is now coated with peat and heath. What was the state, then, of the moun-

tain when this mound was raised? From what time are we to date the formation of the peat? Or are we to conclude that the soil used for the mound was carried from some distant spot? The subsoil below the clay flooring was loamy soil, and below this we came to rock, at a depth of one spit, or a spit and a-half.

After working westwards for some time, we at length cut into a seam of ashes running horizontally along the middle of the cairn, three or four feet above the floor, and following it, we found the ashes were spread over a layer of blue clay; in short, the arrangement of the clay and ashes was precisely the same as that already mentioned as having been observed at the base of the tumulus. Our labours occupied three days, on the second of which we were rewarded by the discovery of a mouse's nest and a good wetting. On the third day, the 8th of July, however, finding that the seam of ashes and clay last discovered terminated near the centre of the southern side of the tumulus, we commenced a trench to the south, cutting it from the surface to the foundation, and when we got nearly three feet down, a workman drew attention to a quantity of burnt bones on the western side of the trench, and about two feet below the surface.¹ On proceeding to examine them, a small portion of soil slipped down from a place a few inches above where they lay, and disclosed the side of a sepulchral urn; and I then found that the man had unwittingly removed one of the side-stones of a cist, in which the urn was placed. I then took the spade myself, and was not long in removing the soil from the covering-stone; and, having relieved the side-stones from some of the soil which pressed against them, lest they should fall inwards, we carefully raised the covering-stone, and a cist was now disclosed, nine-

¹ While cutting this trench, an old man of the name of Edwards, aged eighty-four, told us that, many years ago, he remembered a trench being cut through the tumulus during one night, by some unknown hands—probably in search of treasure. Of this trench I thought I observed traces on the western side, from whence it was probably carried obliquely across to the part of the tumulus afterwards taken for the road.

teen inches in length, by seventeen in breadth (inside measure), filled with soil, the top of it being only six inches below the surface of the tumulus; three of the sides remained standing, while the fourth, as I have said, was taken down by the workman. Two of the stones about the cist,—but I do not remember from what part they came, and I regret to say I find I made no note of it at the time,—were of a diamond shape, which, though curious, was probably accidental; but since “found,” let us “make a note of them.” I do not feel quite satisfied whether the cist had been *designedly* filled with soil, or whether it had been filled by the industry of mice, who appeared to have made this tumulus their warren. I incline to the latter opinion; for, in clearing out the soil, I found at the bottom of the cist, on the western side, an hollow, where either no soil had penetrated, or a mouse had made a run; but, in other respects, the cist was nearly full of soil, and the urn was certainly covered over with it;—this, too, was loamy soil, without any admixture of peat. The cist cleared out, the urn was presented to view in an inverted position, resting on a flat stone, fitted to the dimensions of the cist. After cleaning it carefully from the soil, and allowing a short time for the air to act upon it, I raised it. It was rather heavy, and for a second or so nothing fell from it, (a circumstance I made no account of at the time, but it was subsequently recalled to my mind by other circumstances,) but eventually a large quantity of burnt bones fell out; these we very carefully looked through several times, but without discovering any other relic than a flint knife or lance-head.²

The URN was eleven inches high, by nine and a-half inches at its greatest diameter; the bottom was very small, though large enough to allow of the urn standing upon it without support when placed upon a table—a fact which, in some measure, shows that the urn was made tolerably true. From the bottom, its form for an

² I feel great doubt as to the use of these relics, and hardly know what to call them. I apply the terms “knife,” or “lance-head,” as those commonly used.

inch or two was gradually dilated, and then bellied out to its greatest diameter; then, after being very slightly contracted, was dilated to almost as great a diameter again. From the part where it attained its greatest diameter, to the top, it was ornamented all around with a sort of small cuneiform and long oval indentations, irregularly placed, and made apparently with a flat pointed instrument—not improbably with the flint weapon-point we found within it. The lip at the top was on the inside, and ornamented with a pattern similar to that just described; it was slightly concave, and sloped inwards, so that the inner rim of the lip was lower than the outer one. The colour of the urn was brown tinged with red, and sufficiently spotted with black to show that it had been subjected to fire. Its texture and fabrication, though coarse, was firm; but it did not appear to have been turned on a lathe. On cleaning it I discovered, by the help of a powerful magnifier, some peculiar marks on the surface of the rim, in two places, which seemed to have been made by some woven substance. Whether they were so caused or not I will not undertake to say; but the discovery, recalling the circumstance already alluded to when I first raised the urn from its resting-place, suggested the idea that they who performed the rite, had, before inverting the urn, first placed a cloth over the mouth, much for the same purpose that a cook in our time ties a cloth over an embryo plum-pudding, before it is submitted to its watery incubation in the boiling pot.

The FLINT KNIFE, OR LANCE-HEAD, was two and a-half or three inches in length, and sharper at one extremity than the other. On one side it was convex, and nearly flat on the other.³ On the latter it was smooth and plain, while on the former it was minutely worked down to the shape required with some kind of instrument, the operations of which had caused the edges of the flint to

³ I have reason to think that, on a closer examination, this side will be found to be slightly convex—a circumstance of some importance to those who wish to investigate the mode of manufacturing these weapons.

be slightly serrated. The flint of which it was formed was the dark kind, such as you find in chalk.

Having carefully secured the flint weapon and the urn, we next dissected the cist, and found that a regular floor had been made of blue clay, overspread with ashes, and carried some way into the carn; upon this floor the cist had been built in the usual manner, with flat stones (the peculiarities of some of which I have already spoken of);—these circumstances led us to the conclusion that we had discovered a *secondary*⁴ deposit.

I much regret the mutilation which this tumulus had suffered before we visited it. The characteristics of its structure derive a peculiar interest from a comparison with those observed in the tumulus at Orsedd Wen.⁵ Each was raised on a floor of clay and ashes; each *contained* a carn; in the one, encased in soil only,—in the other, with the addition of an external coating of stone, principally spar; in the one we find the rite of cremation used *for* the disposal of the dead, in the other, a funeral fire as *an accompaniment* to the interment of the corpse entire; in the latter, we discover relics of *bronze* and *iron*,—in the former, of *flint* only.

Our examination of the tumuli of North Wales has not, as yet, gone far enough to enable us to lay down any general conclusions respecting them; I can, therefore, not do more than speculate upon the one now under consideration. Without, therefore, pretending to speak confidently, I am inclined to think that the great similarity between the structure of this tumulus and that of the one at Orsedd Wen, taken in conjunction with the wide dif-

⁴ By this word I would not always imply in *point of time*, but rather in order of sepulture.

⁵ In a former Number I have given some reasons for considering this tumulus to be the tomb of Gwên, a son of Llywarch Hen, who flourished in the sixth century; but I am bound to say that a very learned antiquary, Dr. Thurnam, does not consider those reasons satisfactory or conclusive. I am aware there are many objections to its being assigned to so late a period, and that my conclusions rest mainly on the question whether probabilities taken in conjunction with, and in part flowing out of, the history of Gwên, counterbalance those objections.

ference in the remains discovered in them, indicates that they were both made by the same race, and most probably at different periods, while the exercise of the rite of cremation in the former, and the finish of the flint weapon-point suggest to my mind the probability that we may date its age from the latter part of the period in which the use of stone weapons prevailed,—for cremation more generally belongs to the succeeding or bronze period; and it is not improbable that a weapon such as that found in this tumulus was fashioned, or rather finished, with a metal tool. The latter suggestion, however, is merely conjectural: the manufacture of stone weapons has yet to be elucidated. It seems to me to be highly probable that, on the first discovery of the use of metal, there would naturally be a reluctance to lavish it in the manufacture of missiles,⁶ and that the first endeavour would be to improve, by the aid of metal tools, the missiles of stone already in use.

The name of our tumulus above given is that assigned to it by the Ordnance map, and by translation signifies "the great hill of the shepherd." The rustics, however, pronounce the name with an inflection which imports a far different signification; they call it *Bryn Bugelan Fawr*, or, "the great hill of the *very* dead," the *bu* prefixed to *celan* (signifying "a corpse") in composition giving it intensity. This difference in nomenclature may be accidental, or arising from corrupt pronounciation of *Bryn Bugailen*, but I think it a coincidence worth noticing, especially as we have at Nantyr, but a few miles distant, a mound called "*Tomen y Marw*," "the mound of the dead." About 272 yards west of *Bryn Bugailen Fawr* are the remains of another tumulus, almost all carried away, called "*Bryn Bugailen Fach*."⁷

W. WYNNE FFOULKES,
Loc. Sec. Denbighshire.

⁶ We read in Herodian of the northern Britons wearing *iron* as an ornament.—Lib. iii., c. 14, *Herod.*

⁷ This Paper will be continued in the next Number, with an account of the tumulus at Plas Heaton.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE EARLY
INSCRIBED AND CARVED STONES
IN WALES.

THE VICTORINUS STONE.

THIS stone formerly stood on the east side of the turn-pike road, near Scethrog, which is half way between Llansaintfread and Llanhamlwch, about four miles and a-half from the latter place. It was however removed thence by a person resident in the neighbourhood, and used as a garden roller, being cylindrical, and about three feet and a-half long. On being remonstrated with he placed it, many years since, in its present situation, in the hedge, on the west side of the road, four miles and seven furlongs' distance south from Brecon, and within a stone's throw north of the ford across the Usk. I found the upper half nearly covered with moss and ivy, and the lower half buried in the bank; but, having cleaned it with great trouble, and partially dug away the earth from the lower part, I was able to make out most of the letters. The first word, however, seems impossible to be deciphered, the letters being so much defaced. The last two words are, however, plain enough, *FILIUS VICTORINI*, the first stroke of the *F* being produced both above and below the line, the top transverse stroke being rather short; the middle transverse stroke seems to be effaced, but the little cross tip at the end of the middle transverse stroke is to be seen even longer than the following *I*; the next letter, *L*, has much of a minuscule character, the top being elongated above the top of the line; the following *I* is short, and carried below the line, as was often the case when the two letters *L* and *I* came together; the *V* is of the *v* shape, and the *s* of the *f* shape, the top being elevated above the line. The remaining letters are genuine Roman capitals; this is the case even with the *n*, which, in the somewhat later Welsh inscribed stones, was generally of the minuscule form. We thus see in this inscription a mixture of the forms of the letters, indicating

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN WALES.



The Victorinus Stone.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN WALES.



The Stone of Valens.



The Stone of Peregrinus.

a late portion of the Roman period. The stone has been engraved in *Gough's Camden*, vol. ii., pl. 14, f. 5; and in *Jones' Brecknockshire*, pl. 6, f. 3, p. 536; but the forms of the letters are inaccurately given.

THE STONE OF VALENS.

This, and the following stone, have not hitherto been recorded. I was made acquainted with them by the late Rev. Mr. Price of Llanfihangel Cwm du. They are both built into walls at Tretower. The first, commencing with a mark like a 7, followed by the letters VALENT F, is eighteen inches long and five inches wide; it is built into the pillar on the north side of the gate of Mr. Court's house, in the turnpike road, at a very short distance to the north-east of the castle. The letters, especially the terminal F(ecit), are Roman capitals, partaking of what is termed by palæographers the rustic character.

THE STONE OF PEREGRINUS

is built into the north-east angle of the wall of a long house which joins the north-east entrance into the orchard of the castle of Tretower. The inscription is very plain, being PEREGRINI FEC(it), in more regular capital letters than the preceding stone of Valens. As the Roman station of the Gaer is but a short distance from Tretower, these stones may possibly have been brought from thence, or they may have been sculptured on the spot. I do not know, however, whether any Roman remains have been found at Tretower; at any rate, it is quite lamentable to see these venerable relics, which must be at least fifteen or sixteen hundred years old, in such situations. They ought to be carefully disimbedded from their present situation, and either fixed in the walls of some adjacent church, (as has been so carefully done with an early inscribed stone at Llanfihangel Cwm du,) or else taken to Brecon, and fixed in the County Hall, or some other fitting situation.

STONE AT LITTLE HEREFORD.

A very interesting early tomb-stone has recently been disinterred from the cellar of the vicarage of Little Hereford, near Ludlow, from which place it is distant five miles, and three miles from Tenbury.

The upper part of the stone is ornamented with three concentric rings, the outer one being fifteen inches in diameter; they are crossed by four semicircular lines running from the angles, their middles meeting near the centre of the figure.¹ On the lower part of the stone is a rudely designed figure of a man in a long habit, about eighteen inches high, raised about half-an-inch from the surface of the stone. On the left hand is perched an object which appears to several archæologists to whom I have shown the rubbing to be intended for a hawk, the other hand holding a lure. The head is uncovered, the hair forming a curl on each side. Across the stone, level with the crown of the head, is this inscription:—

+ p IACET TPOWAS.

We hope to furnish an engraving of this interesting stone, which is most probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century, so soon as we shall obtain a more satisfactory rubbing.

In the church of Little Hereford there is a very perfect incised slab of a female figure, of a more recent date, which I believe has not hitherto been noticed, and which deserves description.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Hammersmith, June, 1851.

¹ Two tomb-stones of very similar design exist at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, and are engraved in Mr. Cutt's *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, plate xxxiii., where they are referred to the twelfth century.

BULKELEY MANUSCRIPTS.

The following miscellaneous papers, extracted from the collection of MSS. preserved at Baron Hill, are not without their value in contributing to a more correct knowledge of the local history of Anglesey; while they may prove interesting to the general reader from the illustrations they afford of manners, opinions, prices, &c., at the end of the seventeenth, and commencement of the eighteenth, centuries:—

I.

My good Lord,

Accord^s to yo^r Lo^{ps} desire, I have sent M^r Wyn an Instrument to make him my Chaplein, & I am very sorry he has not y^e occasion to make use of it, w^{ch} yo^r Lo^p designed in yo^r request to y^e B^p of Bangor. Sure I am we Churchmen are obliged to serve yo^r Lo^p as far as we can without prejudice to y^e Church, & farther I know yo^r Lo^p will not desire any thing of us. Yo^r just greatness of minde as well as yo^r Affection to y^e Church will not suffer it. I beseech God to encrease y^e number of such friends & Patrons to y^e Clergy as you are, & give us y^e Grace & discretion to know y^m & use y^m well.

Be pleas^d to present my humble service to yo^r excellent Lady. I allwaies pray for yo^r Lo^{ps} health & prosperity, & take leav

My Lord, Yo^r Lo^{ps} much obliged & most faithfull serv^t,

Oct. 31, 81.

W. ASAPH.

To y^e right Hon^{ble} y^e Lord Vicount Bulkeley,
at Baron Hill.

II.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 25 July, 82.

The two addresses that yo^r Lo^p was pleas^d to send up from the Counties of Anglessey and Carnarvon, were presented to his ma^{ty} by my Lord President of wales. His ma^{ty} receiv^d them graciously; and order^d me to have y^m Printed, w^{ch} is since done.

I could not sooner give your Lo^p a satisfactory account of that part of yo^r Comand relating to yo^r self and yo^r noble family; because I conceiv^d it to be yo^r meaning by yo^r tre, if I understood it rightly, that I sh^d at a seasonable time, and by word of mouth, endeavor to remove all Prejudices, if any were entertayn^d, that might work with His ma^{ty} to have other than a very good opinion of your Lo^p and yo^r family.

I could not expresse my self, to that effect in better language, or more proper words, than those that your Lōps Ire putt into my mouth.

His matie's Answer upon this humble Application of mine was —“ Let my Lord Bulkley doe well for his part. His family hath deserv'd well of the Crowne. Let him know from me that I expect he shd use his uttmost endeavo^r to keep those Gentlemen of Quality, and those families that shewd themselves rightly affected to the Govern^t in my Fathers time, and upon my Return, in the same good Disposition they were in, in those very ill times, and I shall very readily believe all good things of my Lord Bulkley's affection to me, when it appears to the world that y^e Gentry of Quality that are related to Him are of the same principles and Resolution that they were of when it pleas'd God to restore me. I am sure my Cause is still the same, and my affection for you, that stick to me, is entire and unchangeable.”

To this effect his matie was pleas'd to discourse; in the close he comānded me to recomēd Him kindly to yo^r Lōp. I shall presume to adde noth^s besides, except it be ye assurance of my being,

My Lord, Yo^r Lōps Most humble and most faithfull Servant,

L. JENKINS.

For the Right Hon^{ble}
The Lord Viscount Bulkeley.

III.

20^o 7^{br}, 1697.—Indrē, whereby S^r John Wynn in Con^t of 260^{li} Did grant & Convey unto S^r W^m Williams & his heirs All that the Rectory of penmon wth its appurten^{ces} in Com^t Anglesey & all the messuages Lands tenem^{ts} Rents heredit^{ts} tythes Oblasōns Obvensōns paym^{ts} & pfitts w^{soever} to the s^d Rectory belonging or therewith at any time had used or enjoyed late in the possion or holding of Rich^d L^d Viscount Bulkeley in the Kingdome of Ireland, Owen Hughes of Beaumares Esq^r and of others underten^{ts} to the s^d S^r Joⁿ Wynn And all other the Rectorys messes Lands tenem^{ts} rents hereditam^{ts} tythes Oblasōns Obvensōns paym^{ts} & pfitts w^{soever} of him the s^d S^r John Wynn in the parishes of penmon Llangoed & Llanwads in the s^d County of Anglesey.

IV.

May it please your Lord Ship,

Vpon Receipt of your Lōps Reference on the annexed petition in the name of Thomas Lloyd Infant. Alledgeing that the s^d Lloyds father & his Ancestors have for many years past held by

Lease from the Crown two ferries vpon the River Monay, the one Called Llanydon als Bolydon and the other Agna Sancta als Tall y Foyle vnder the Yearely Rents of two pounds two shillings and One and twenty shillings which Lease is s^d to be Expired tho' the Rents Continue to be paid to the Rec^r of North Wales I sent A Copie of the s^d Petition to the Aud^r of Wales, Desiring him to Certifie w^t terme the Pet^{rs} Ancestors had last Granted them in the p^misses, & when the Same Expired and if the Rents were Duely Answered (as alledged) to the Crown and what the Value of the p^misses is if y^e same Appeared to him (I haveing no Survey thereof in my Office) together with what he thought else fitt to be Considered if a new Lease should be made of the s^d ferries, and have Received frō him the Certificate aⁿext, by which it Appeares that Bolydon ferry was the 10th of feb^{ry} 12^o Car. j^{mi} Granted (int. al.) in fee ffarme vnto Braddock and Kingscoate paying the Rent of ffourty one Shillings per annū, and that Agna Sancta was the 8th day of July An^o 8^o Eliz. granted vnto Thomas Lambert gent. for one & twenty years from Easter 1576 vnder the above s^d Rent of one & twenty Shillings but without finding any Extinguishm^t of the Grant in fee of the s^d first ferry or a subsequent Lease of y^e Other Entered before him he is of Opinion by puseing the View books that both the s^d ferries by some Grant or Assignem^t did Come to the Possion of Hugh Wiltms, Thomas Wiltms and Lewis Wiltms for their lives and finds that ab^t 1673 upon the death of Lewis the surviv^r the Rents were answered by Jn^o. Grosven^r Esq^r (who Intermarried with your Pet^{rs} Grandmother) afterwards the Pet^{rs} Father and since by himselfe but by what title they held y^e p^misses doth not Appeare to him otherwise than by the Constant paym^t of the Rents for above thirty yeares last past. Neither dothe he Certifie to the Yearly Value of the p^misses but the Rents Received the Repairs and Losses of Boats being considered, he believes y^e Same cannot be very Considerable.

Tho. Jones Esq^r Guardian to this Pet^r Alledges that by y^e Losse or mislaying Severall Antient Deeds & Writings belonging to this Infants Estate he is not able to Cleare up the Title but humbly submits the same and prays a New Lease from her Ma^{tie} may be made to the Pet^r and on the same Rents and for such fine as y^r Lord^{sh} shall think fitt.

Soon after this Petition was Referred to me there was a Caveat Entered in my Office by Ow. Hughes Esq^r ag^t passing the Lease Desired by the Pet^r and a Petition of Mr. Hughes's with y^r Lordships Reference thereon followed, setting forth that a ferry Called South Croke als Abermonay on the s^d River Monay and the afores^d two ferries of Taly foyle and Bolydon now all

Included in one Lease made by Queen Elizabeth upon the Expiration whereof he Obtained a lease of South Crooke ferry for a terme of years yett vnexpired vnder a Rent of flour pounds and ten shillings p ann. And that the fferries Desired by this Pet^r were Enjoyed by M Wood and her Grand son Pierce Lloyd. (this Pet^rs Ancestor) from y^e Expiration of the s^d Lease by Queen Eliz. which was ab^t 1673 as aforesaid without any Lease from the Crowne or Right to the Same. And that tho' they were Antiently but ffoot fferries yet by building large boats and vseing them for horses and all other Carriages, they have Encroached and taken away the profitts of South Crooke ferry so y^t Considering the Charge he is at he is a great loser & Canne hardly Pay the Rent to the Crowne and therefore prays to Renew his own Lease and that the s^d other two fferries may be Included therein vnder the usual Rents.

I find M^r Hughes did some time since p^rferre a Bill in y^e Excheq^r ag^t this Pet^rs Father & his Ten^{ts} to Discover by what title they Claimed the s^d two fferries, (tho I Conceive he had no power to Demand an Answer in that point) And to Remove the afores^d Encroachm^t Occasioned by makeing them horse fferries, and be further Relieved. It seems this Pet^rs father Dyed without Appearing or Answering thereto but the ten^{ts} have putt in their Answer and one of them viz. Margaret Morris widow aged Eighty two, whose husband I am Informed was ten^t of Taly foyle (which is the nearest and most likely of the two, to hurt m^r Hughes ferry) neare 30 yeares agoo hath therein Sworne as appeares to me by the Draught of the Answer that the s^d ferry of Taly foyle or Agna Sancta, ever since she knew it first (which was before her husbands Comeing to it) hath been used for all maⁿer of Carriages whatsoever and they both say that they have many years since heard and Do verily believe that it hath been so time out of mind. The s^d Marg^t further Deposeth that 'twas Reported y^t one M^r Prytherch a Judge of y^t Circuit vnd^r whom M^r Lloyd Claimes had the Inheritance of Taly foyle ferry and 'tis alledged y^t m^r Hughes hath not served m^r Lloyd with Processe to Appeare to the s^d Bill soe y^t the Cause is Delayed by him selfe.

M^r Jones this Pet^rs s^d Guardian further saith that to pvent M^r Hughes's s^d Lawsuit & to Manifest that M^r Hughes's ferry is not p^rjudiced by the other two it hath been offered to M^r Hughes to Give him as much Rent for his ferry Duringe his Interest as ever he made thereof and that he now will be Oblidged if M^r Hughes takes a New lease to Continue such Improved Rent to him for the whole term he shall Obtaine, which Offer being so very faire and the Petition haveing some Probability of a Claime in ffee and being yet Ready to accept a Lease from her Ma^{tie} and

being also the first Pet^r for the same I think it but Reasonable he should be Admitted to take a lease of the s^d two ferries in his possession for a term of 31 years Continuing the old Rents and it appearing to me by two severall Affid^s that Taly Foyle hath Lett for but Eleven pounds and BolyDon Six pounds together seventeen pounds a yeare out of which the Rents of fourty-one shillings and One and twenty shillings and the Charge of New boats and Repairing old ones, Ropes &c. being to be Deducted, I think a fine of fifty pounds may be a sufficient fine for such new Lease w^{ch} will be Chargeable to passe.

If M^r Hughes thinks fitt to Renew his Lease of the other ferry in his possession and in which he hath ab^t 3 yeares to come I have noe Objection ag^t the same tho' since his Petition Came to my hands I have had a Caveat entred ag^t it in behalfe of one Richard Broadhead gent. and a Case Delivered therevpon Alledgeing that M^r Hughes was ab^t 1678 Employ'd by one Owen Withms Ct (to whom Broadhead claims to be heire) to take a lease of some small pcells of Land for him and Produces some letters of M^r Hughes's own writeing w^{ch} seem to Imply As much but that M^r Hughes gott the same for himselfe in his Lease above s^d of the ferry and w^d not assigne to him his whole terme to give him as he ought the Preference of Renewing: I find y^e s^d Land is Included in M^r Hughes's Lease of the ferry, but he Alledges never to have been Employed by W^{ms} but that he was before in possession (as the lease mencons) and tooke it in his own Right, but these lands not being in M^r Hughes's p^sent Petition for a Renewall, y^e Matter of this Caveat comes not now in Dispute but is prop^r to be heard wⁿ a new Lease is Sued for of the afores^d Lands.

All which I humbly submit to your Lord^{sh} great Wisdome.

28th June, 1707.

TRAVERS, supervisor gen^l.

V.

To the Queen's most Excell^t Ma^{tie}.

The humble Address of the Lord Lievten^t Deputie Lieuten^{ts} Justices of the peace, Militia Officers and Others the Gent^{le} of your Ma^{tie}'s Countie of Anglesey and also of the Maj^r Record^r Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Burrough of Bewmares in the said Countie.

Wee your Ma^{tie}'s most Dutifull and Loyall Subjects doe Beg leave to congratulate your Ma^{tie} upon the late and most Glorious victory Obtain'd by your Ma^{ties} Arms Comanded by his Grace the Duke of Marleborough over y^e French and Bavarians in Germany, where the Arms of France have been Repuls'd & the Empire Justly Relieved by the excellent Courage

& Conduct of your Maties Generall and the Extraordinary Bravery of your Maties Officers and Souldiers.

Wee Attribute these Blessings to Gods Just Rewards of your Maties Exemplary Pietie, & Pray for your Matie's long and Prosperous Reigne, Contributeing all in our power to your Matie's Service.

VI.

The Humble Address of the High Sherife Custos Rotulorum of Beaumaris in the County of Aglesey.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

We your Majesties most Dutifull and Loyall Subjects beg leave to acknowledge your Majesties undoubted prerogative of making Peace and Warr, and to Express our Gratitude for your great condescension in laying before your Parliament the Terms which the ffrench King is brought (by the Experience he has of your Majesties Royall Wisdom) to offer, in order to procure a Peace.

And permitt us Madam (with all due resignation of our own opinions to what your Majesty and your faithfull Ministers shall think proper) to Declare it is our sence That a Peace which will putt a stop to the Effusion of Christian Blood, in a short time Ease us of our Taxes, w^{ch} consequently will advance y^e Landed Interest, and also give us an Opportunity to Enrich these Kingdoms by a Return of Trade, is not only necessary for your Subjects, but will transmitt to latest posterity your Majesties Name attended with the Thanks and acclamations of all your people, The little ffaction excepted, who for their own vile Ends delight in Warr.

And forgive us, if with our Thanks, we mingle the praises of your present Generall who, Born of Noble and antient blood, tho' he has so often and so bravely hazarded his Person, and has once when his private Centinells scarce dared to follow him through all the Dangers he ran, been taken boldly fighting amidst the Enemy's Troops, and fed his Fellow prisoners with Bread at his own expence, Scornes to acquire further Lawrells by obstructing a peace so safe, so Hon^{ble} and so necessary for his Fellow Subjects.

May God in mercy to these Kingdoms permitt your Majesty to reign long, very long over us, and may your Majesty be always served by Ministers who consult the Interests & welfare of your people, and when Warr is necessary may you ever Employ such a Generall as Knows as well how to Obey and behave himselfe towards your majesty as to Conquer all your Enemies.

VII.

Hon^{ble} S^r

We may now Presume (as Establish'd Burgesses of this Place) to Joyn in thanks to you^l our Representative for your great Care in Preserving our Liberties & Ancient Charter, and withall to assure you that we think ourselves happy in y^e Return of a Person of yo^r Hon^r and Principles, and that we may never want one as firm to the true Interest of his Country and Church of England as now Establish'd, and y^e hearty Concurrent Wishes of

Yo^r Hon^r's Oblidg'd and humble Serv^{ts}

Tho. Bulkeley, Mr.; John Owen, Record^r; Griffith Harrison, William Hughes, Ballefs; Fran. Bulkeley, Hen. Thomas, fra. Edwards, Wm. Griffith, Robert Hampton, John Bold, Joseph Greenwood, Tho. Lloyd, Cadd^r Williams, John Evans, Daniel Parry, Owen Roberts.

Beaumares Borrough, Feb. y^e 23^d, 1709¹⁰.

VIII.

Llanidan y^e 12th x^b. 1710.

My Lord

Yesterday a lre from Mr Ffoulkes came safe to hand of y^e 7th instant wth y^e votes inclosed. I rec^d y^e first votes forwth. I return yo^r Ldsp. a thousand thanks for your punctuall ordering of 'em to be sent me: in return I send yo^r Ldsp y^e following acco^t of a ffr. Privateer y^e came into Holyhead Bay last Saturday night. viz^t. She came into y^e Bay y^e 6th present & put out English colours and fired guns as if she was in distress upon which M: O: ordered y^e Queen's boat to go on board & went himself to y^e boat wth a design to visit her: but it blowing fresh prevented his intention. As soon as they boarded her they were immediately strip'd & y^e boat hoisted on board. Away she went, but on Saturday night she return'd into y^e Bay, having lost all her masts in y^e storm, for 'twas very furious and violent wth us as well as them. She hove overboard 14 of her largest guns and fired all night. Sunday morn: 7 Boats went to her and broug^t 150 men ashore abo^t 20 of 'em Ransomers. She is droven ashore half way twixt Borthwaen and Penrhoss: people go on board of her at low water. I think y^e small arms are secur'd & carried ashore. y^e officers were sent in y^e James Pacquet Boat for Dublin. y^e seamen are all bro^t to Beaumares where they will stow 'em all, I know not. She came to anchor y^e first time opposite to Borthwaen w^{ch} is under Carreglloyd: never was seen a ship to anchor there before; it being a very dangerous place.

¹ Hon. Henry Bertie. See *Mona Antiqua*.

y^e Headians strip'd 'em as soon as y^e Monsieurs landed. I did send Joⁿ yesterday wth a lre to M: O & one to Natt: Jones wth orders to drink wth Joⁿ Pritchard & y^e rest of y^e men y^t went on board her in y^e Queen's boat: so y^t by y^e next post yo^r Ldsp may expect an exact & full acco^t of the Privateer. If her Maj^{ty} wou'd be so gracious as to bestow y^e guns of ye Ffox & hers, & y^e small arms for y^e security of y^e island wou'd be a Noble Act, especially if she wou'd give a yr's Land Tax of y^e island to raise forts & platforms at Penmon & y^e Head: but I'm afraid I'm building Castles in y^e air. I look upon it to be reasonable y^t y^e small arms shou'd be appropriated to y^e use of y^e Mother of Wales. y^e Rogues did give out when they first came into y^e Bay they wo^d land and burn y^e town & lay y^e country under contribution; so y^t if we cou'd not have advanced money for 'em all o^r Houses corns Hay &c. wou'd been destroyed. I beg of yo^r Ldsp to excuse this rambling l^r so I conclude wth all imaginable respects

Yo^r Ldsp. most faithfull Serv^t

O: LLOYD.

There's no news as yet of y^e Ann & Pembroke Pacquet Boats y^{ey} have been missing this fortnight. We have had in these p^{ts} abundance of tempestuous weather, every other day a rank storm: two day we have a snatch of fair weather. Last Saturday had liked to have been a fatall day to severall poor people. Bollodon Ferry Boat sunck wth 15 men & 10 horses in her, 'twas to their great luck y^{ey} were near the shore, on Carnarvonshire side: y^e first sea y^t she shipt y^e men stood in her up to y^r knees, y^e 2nd sea sunk her. Abermenay ferry boat attempted to go from town home, but had much to do to save y^e boat and their lives, so were forced to return like drowned Rats. H. Evans boat was sunk coming home from town; it hapned near y^e shore, Carnarvonshire side. his son was there, he had y^e sence himself to stay y^t night in town. Rowland Jones Trevost was last week married to Madame Vineg^r alias Widdow FfitzGerald; two old iron raikes got together when they go to hell they'le rake y^e bottom of it clean. Dick Wms & Hugh Jones Prynhwrthwy fought last Saturday at Lucas's house: y^e first cudgell'd Jones very well: he made no defence but with his tongue and y^t was very virulent, &c.: Wms. taxed him y^t he did endeavour to undermine him wth his Master Bagnall. Cousin Bulkeley's foot comes on bravely. I must do pennance in a white sheet for this trouble I give yo^r Ldsp.

Adieu.

My last to y^{or} Ldsp was y^e 4th curr^t w^{ch} I doubt not but is come to hand ere this.

IX.

Jan. 1st 1706.

A list of y^e Right Hon^{ble} Richard
lord viscount Bulkeley's Ser-
vants together with their yearly
wages.

	li	ss	dd
Mr Caddr: Williams Sallary is	20	00	00
Mr David Williams Sallary is	15	00	00
Peter le Strong Sallary is	12	00	00
James Phillips Sallary is	06	00	00
William Williams Sallary is	06	00	00
John lewis wages per Annu. is	05	00	00
John Gibbons wages per Annu.	05	00	00
Maurice Evans wages per Annu.	05	00	00
William Jones wages per Annu.	05	00	00
John Wyout wages per Annu.	05	00	00
David—coachman	07	00	00
John Rowlands Harper	00	00	00
James Tabrell	00	00	00
William Parker wages is	06	00	00
James Jones Brewer wages is	02	10	00
John Hughes under Brewer is	02	10	00
Robert Owen Porter, wages is	02	00	00
John Edwards Smith wages is	04	00	00
Robert Evans Postillion is	01	00	00
Rice Hughes under Groom is	01	00	00
Owen y ^e Scullion boy is	01	10	00

111:10:00

maid Servants.

Mrs Catherine Jones Houskeeper	5	00	00
Magdalen Price	2	05	00
Elizabeth George	2	00	00
Jane Owen laundry maid	2	00	00
Anne Roberts	1	10	00
Anne y ^e Kitchen maid	1	04	00

13:19:00

Due to Robert Williams of Rhoe
att Al Saints next.....05:00:00
Rowland Williams of Ilanvair..01:00:00
William Owen of Conway00:14:00
lewis ap Richard of Kingswood 00:15:00

A list of y^e Dairy & lledwigen
Servants with an acctt of their
halfe a yeares wages.

	li	ss	dd
William Bevan miller $\frac{1}{2}$ a yeare	01	07	06
Thomas Rowland miller $\frac{1}{2}$ a yeare	1	06	00
Joseph Parry Boatsman	01	13	00
Simon Edwards Boatsman	01	13	00
Gilbert Daintie under Gardiner	00	15	00
John Jones under Gardiner	00	09	00
William Bevan labourer	01	03	00
Hugh Jones cheife Ploughman	01	12	00
David Owen Ploughman	01	08	00
John Cadwalader labourer	01	04	00
William Jones labourer	01	04	00
Richard Hughes Butcher	01	03	00
Solomon Williams driver	01	01	00
Thomas ap Thomas labourer	00	16	30
Robert Parry ox driver	00	18	06
Evan Hughes	00	09	00

Maid Servants.

Jane Michael dairy maid	00	15	00
Catherine—under dairy maid	00	11	00
Alice—Poultry maid	00	11	00

lledwigen Servants.

Humphrey Hughes $\frac{1}{2}$ a yeare	02	00	00
Gabriel williams	01	06	00
Henry Prise	01	00	00
William lewis Rowland	00	16	00
John Griffiths	00	16	06
William lewis	00	17	00
Rice Thomas	00	08	00

maid Servants.

Margeret verch Richard dairy maid	0	15	00
Margerett Jones under dairy maid	0	11	00
another maid y ^e Assists y ^e dairy maid	0	10	00

tot 28:18:6

111:10:00
13:19:00
28:18:06

154:07:06

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—The following copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Mansel to her son Bussy came into my possession some years ago. It formed part of a miscellaneous collection of manuscripts, &c., made by the Rev. John Walters, author of the *English and Welsh Dictionary*, prebendary of Llandaff, and vicar of St. Hilary, county Glamorgan. He had been domestic chaplain to the Margam family, and died in 1797.

I beg to add a notice of the dinner and supper on the wedding of Mary, daughter of Thomas Lord Mansel, to the Rev. Thomas Talbot, which took place in London, July 1, 1716. Lord Mansel's residence was in Soho Square.

I subjoin an account of supplies sent into Ragland Castle on the 28th July, 1645, given to me by the late Mrs. Taddy of Llantilio, Monmouthshire, whose ancestor, Powell of Llantilio, was of a distinguished royalist family. I refer your readers for its history to *Cox's Monmouthshire*.—I am, &c.,

JOHN MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE.

Athenæum Club, London, June 10, 1851.

A COPY OF A LETTER FROM MRS. JANE MANSEL TO HER SON.

My Dear Dear Bussy,—I bless you again and again, heartily, in the Lord; the request of my dying heart, which upon my blessing I charge you to observe, you shall understand as followeth :—

1. I intreat & earnestly exhort you first, and above all things, to be diligent and careful in the service of my great God, who hath graciously manifested his mercies towards your poor mother in all her straightness, and will deal no less favourable with you, if you walk uprightly in his ways, and unfeignedly observe his Laws; for he will be the God of the faithful, and of their seed, for ever.

2. Secondly, as soon as you hear of my Death, be ruled by your Father,¹ and go with him to London, to express yourself

¹ To speak correctly, step-father. Jane Price was daughter and co-heir of William Price, Esq., of Britton Ferry, Glamorganshire. She married, first, Arthur Mansel, third son of Sir Thomas Mansel, of Margam, Bart., by Mary, daughter of Lewis Lord Mordant, baron of Turney, county Northampton. She had issue one son, Bussy, who married Catherine, widow of Sir Edward Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire. In 1645 he was appointed by the parliament to be commander-in-chief of the forces in the county of Glamorgan. In 1653 he sat in parliament for the county. An interesting

earnestly upon your Knees to the Master of the Court of Ward,² (whom I hear to be a Noble and Just Lord,) that he may have your Wardship, for I am perswaded that your will and Inclination will be much available to obtain it; and you know that no man living will be so careful of you, and so sincerely Just and upright in all his dealings, as he; for he never injured any tenant or neighbour since he came among them.

3. I desire you that what Leases or Grants soever you find under the hands of either of your Grandfathers or mine, that you will confirm and make them good.

4. I beseech thee, my dear child, be good unto thy poor Brothers & Sisters, & suffer them not to want in what thou canst supply them; and I trust in my God they will be on all occasions of joy and comfort unto thee.

5. My dear heart, consider that your poor Servants and Friends will be utterly undone, if they be bereaved of your Father to protect them from the Injuries and Oppression of others; therefore, renouncing all others, cleave to his protection with all love and union, till it will please God to make you a man able to govern and look unto your Tenants and poor Friends yourself; and for your better inducement so to do, he was your Father's dear Cousin-German, and hath been a loving and tender husband to your mother ever since the day I met with him; and be assured that he never had a hand or intelligence in the hinderance of you to the value of a farthing.

6. Good Son, as you tender my blessing, read this, my last letter, every Monday morning for seven years; & then I hope that the God of wisdom will give you understanding in all that I have said, and plant in your dear heart Grace and obedience to do accordingly. I was all the Parents that you can well remember; and I hope you will so much the more weigh my request and advice.

letter from Bussy to his brother-in-law, Colonel Prichard, appears in Thurloe's *State Papers*. The earl of Pembroke appointed him deputy custos rotulorum of county Glamorgan on the 16th April, 1649. In 1662 he was made a deputy-lieutenant by the earl of Carbery. He died on the 26th May, 1669. The Mansels of Britton Ferry sided with the Cromwellians, while the elder branch of the family at Margam supported the royalist cause. On the death of Arthur Mansel, his widow married Sir Anthony Mansel, subsequently slain at the battle of Newbury, a royalist leader. He was the second son of Sir Francis Mansel, Bart., of Muddlescomb, county Caermarthen; created baronet 19 James I.; who was second son of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, Knight and Baronet.

² Francis Lord Cottington was master of the Court of Wards in 1638.

7. When you come to the age of one & twenty years, (if it be God's gracious will that you accomplish so many,) I pray you, for God's blessing and mine, that you will be resolved to come and live in the country, and not to go abroad to consume and wast your estate, and discomfort your poor Friends and Tenants, whom I charge you, as you shall answer before God, to use well and conscionably, & not to wrong or oppress them any way; & thus, my dear Child, your dying Mother comends you to the Blessing and grace of the Lord, before whose glorious throne I am shortly to appear, and the Grace of my Lord to possess & sanctify your heart, and keep your Soul and Body Blameless unto the day of his appearance.

Your dying (but I trust ere long) eternally living Mother

Britton ferry, 11th 9^{bris} 1638.

J. M.

Defuncta est 27^o 9^{bris}

eodē anno inter Horas

12 et 1 post meridiē.

(*Endorsement on back of letter.*)

Mrs. Jane Mansel's Letter to her son Bussy, 16 days before her death, the 11th day of 9^{ber}, 1638, Dyed the 27th No^{bre}, between the hours of 12 & 1.

WEDDING DINNER, JULY 2, 1716.

	£	s.	d.
A Cray fish soope	1	2	0
A Pease soope with 2 foret ducks	0	12	0
A haunch of Venison	2	0	0
Four boiled ch. ³ with a Tongue	0	15	0
A green goose pye	0	10	0
Veale Olives	0	7	0
A Skillet of Beafe stewd.	0	7	0
Surtoot of Trouts	0	12	0
Little Pyes a la mazarine	0	5	0
Cuttlets a la maintenon	0	5	0
Isle of Thames Salmon	1	4	0
Roasted pike	1	0	0
5 squabs. 4 ruffs. 1 larded turkey	1	6	0
1 leveret. 4 pheas. 4 quails	1	12	0
Sturgeon and prawns	0	12	0
Roasted lobsters	0	10	0
Fryd soales	0	12	0
Murrells ⁴ with cream	0	6	0
Ragout of sw ⁴ breads & mushr.	0	6	0
Roundsefall pease	0	4	0

³ Chickens.

⁴ Morells.

	£	s.	d.
Hartich. ⁵ Bottoms and froyd	0	4	0
Nule of Pistashes ⁶	0	7	0
Forct oranges	0	6	0
A desert of 15 dishes of fruits & sw ^t meats	4	0	0
	£19	4	0

WEDDING SUPPER, JULY 1, 1716.

Stewed carps	0	16	0
Fricasse & marinade of chickens	0	16	0
Ham Pasty	1	5	0
Squab Pigeons in comp ^l	0	14	0
Scotch collips larded and roasted sweet bred	0	14	0
A forct meat Pattee & pot ^d eggs	0	14	0
Butter ^d Crabbs	0	10	0
4 pheasants. 6 Quails	1	11	0
4 Turkey Poults	0	14	0
9 dishes of fruit & sw ^t meats	2	0	0
Coaches & Porterage	1	0	0
Paid M. Renaugh £25.			

VICTUALLING OF RAGLAND CASTLE, JULY 28, 1645.

Wheat 18 bush. 3 pecks	3	16	0
Malt 9 bush & $\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	0
Oats 13. 6.	1	6	0
four flitches Bacon	2	0	0
butter 2 Kilderkins	2	0	0
Cheese 100 weight	1	5	0
Oatmeal 2 bushells	0	10	8
	£12	15	8

LETTERS FROM A TRAVELLING ANTIQUARY.

No. II.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been rambling lately over the hills in Radnorshire, and part of Shropshire and Herefordshire. Radnorshire is the county least known of any in the Principality. It is a sort of debateable ground, neither Welsh nor English now;—

⁵ Artichoke.

⁶ A sort of cake.

Welsh by geographical division, by natural beauty, and wildness, but with hardly a word of Welsh spoken in it—at least in its eastern half, unless by the learned rector of Cascob—*inter Celtas, ille Celticus* I have been all round Presteign, and Knighton, and that charming country, and could wish that any of your readers who want to unwrinkle themselves would follow my example, and go there too;—open hills, bracing air, wooded valleys, flourishing little towns—primitive withal, and capital cyder! Yes, Gentlemen, thanks to the cyder, Radnorshire men boast at the present day, that not a single case of cholera occurred amongst them on the last occasion. It is good antiquarian drink,—and just as the old *vineta* of English monasteries often meant only *pomaris*, so I suspect that the monks of old indulged in the juice of the apple as much as in that of Sir John Barleycorn, or of the ruddy grape.

The old market-cross at Knighton is pulled down—the more the pity; it was a picturesque thing, octagonal, with a conical top, and of Queen Bess's time. Knighton Church has a most picturesque tower, with a wooden belfry on the top of it. This upper story of wood on church towers begins to appear in this part of Wales as you come from the south, and continues all through Montgomeryshire; giving signs of the great abundance of good timber in earlier days. Many excellent wooden houses, too, occur; and they all beat the modern brick houses to nothing. Whether for picturesque effect, or for durability, we will give ten to one on any wooden house of the olden time, against any brick one that a modern builder can put up.

Those wooden belfries appear to me of the same date as the stone towers on which they stand. The finest I know of is at Llandinan, in the vale of the Severn, between Newtown and Llanidloes. Of course they talk of taking it down; merely because it is good and sound, but old;—and it sticks in the gizzard of a builder who wants a job.

In your pages, one of your most laborious contributors has inserted a long and learned essay to prove that the *Breidden* is the scene of the last battle of Caradoc, or Caractacus. I am not going to peril my neck, nor risk the friendship of my Radnorshire acquaintance, by adopting his opinion,—just as, in the same way, I shall preserve a prudent silence, a silence of admiration about it, now I am at Shrewsbury;—but as I have some regard for the safety of Mr. Ffoulkes, (for I really think that when he attains to the limit of my own years he may, if then in existence, be considered a most promising antiquary,) I would advise him *not* to go to Knighton,—but rather to pass wide

of it. For on a hill about two miles north of it, there is the real genuine *Caer Caradoc*—the very identical hill, camp, ditches, and all—the positive scene of the last struggle,—stream below, isolated hill, steep sides—everything as plain as your *A B C*. I do not mean to go into the controversy; let it slumber; all I can say is this, that I have actually visited this *Radnorshire* camp, I have viewed it carefully—'tis about a mile to the east of *Offa's Dyke*—and I can certify that it has a double ditch, and is a most formidable place of defence. It should be planned, drawn, and engraved for your pages.

Offa's Dyke, you will be glad to learn, is duly appreciated in that part of this county: and, as a means of preserving it, is now being planted almost all along. *Lord Powys* owns a good portion of it, and other landowners generally look on it with due veneration.

In *Presteign Church*, near the altar, is a brass of late date, *i.e.*, an incised slab, containing either four or six armorial shields in brass at the corners. This should be added to the brass at *St. Mary's, Haverfordwest*, as making up the small number of Welsh brasses.

A curious appendage of *Presteign Church* is the scullery;—it is full of skulls. At *Gloucester Cathedral*, you will remember, the scullery is under the choir. I sincerely hope the contemplated improvements at *Presteign Church* will *not* be carried out;—they want to make it lighter, &c., &c. If they take down the gallery, so much the better;—but it is a good building, and I don't think any person thereabouts understands its value.

What a charming specimen of black and white woodwork is the porch of the little inn at *Presteign*!—well worth an engraving in your pages. *Norton Church*, too, between that place and *Knighton*, has a very curious west tower, with two stories of wood.

Near *Lingen*, to the south, there is an old building, called "*The Abbey*." I think it was only a monastic grange, or some similar building. But to what abbey did it belong? Can *Mr. Rees of Cascob*, or *Mr. Evan Williams of Knighton*, find this out?

Between *Lingen* and *Brampton Bryan* (I say nothing about *Brampton Bryan Church*—'tis well known) are some tumuli, at *Pedwardine*. They should be examined. Can *Mr. Rees* help me to the etymology of *Pedwardine*?

Just above *Brampton Bryan* is the splendid British post of *Coxwall Knoll*, which also disputes the honour of being the real

camp of Caractacus. It is nearly oval, one side, to the south, flattened, with a large outwork to the east. Then again is a river, the Teme, just under it. I think that accurate plans of this camp, and of the *Caer Caradoc*, should be engraved for your pages.

On the river Teme, south bank, just below Stanage, occurs a small hillock called "The Castle." I cannot find any tradition connected with it.

All along the high ground from Knighton to about three miles west of Presteign, Offa's Dyke may be seen and examined to great advantage. It never could have been anything else than a territorial boundary. One of the Roman roads supposed to cross it ought to do so somewhere in this neighbourhood; and, perhaps, when I next go that way, I may find out that Mr. Rees, or Mr. E. Williams, have ascertained the point of intersection.

I visited two small camps, or enclosures, on my way from Knighton to Clun, two miles or so east of the Dyke; but they could only have been temporary enclosures—never intended for prolonged defence.

It would be worth the while of any one fond of antiquities to follow the Teme up to Llanvair Waterdine; then he would come on your famous inscription, which Sir S. R. Meyrick illustrated so fully in your pages;¹ and, indeed, all along this little stream, there are many mementos of early history. The Radnorshire hills, to the west and south of this river, are all *terra incognita*. I hope to penetrate amongst them at a future day. Meantime,

I am &c.,

A TRAVELLING ANTIQUARY.

Shrewsbury, May 1, 1851.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—The *Silurian*, of May 3rd, contains an important letter from the archdeacon of Cardigan, describing certain primitive antiquities in the neighbourhood of Brecon. The following passage occurs in the letter, with the remainder of which I am not at present concerned :—

"In a field to the west of [Twyn y Castell, a fortified post about three miles east of Brecon] and in a very remote and unlikely corner, I acting under ancient reminiscences, found an undoubted monument of our ancient fathers, a 'Dolmaen,' as it is called in Brittany; our 'Dollegarreg' [:] in English, a perforated stone."

The archdeacon proceeds to quote at length a passage from

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii., p. 298, First Series.

Mr. Wilson's *Archæology of Scotland*, which leaves it not at all doubtful what kind of monument he has found.

I think it as well to obviate any misconception which the archdeacon's words may produce in the minds of our countrymen, as to the meaning of the word *Dolmen*; and I address myself to you, rather than to a local paper, as I regard you as the more proper channel for communications relating to our national antiquities.

It is certainly very natural to suppose that the word is used to denote the class of monuments in question. The apparent etymology clearly favours such a supposition. But as a matter of fact it is the name assigned, by the vulgar as well as by the learned, to that particular class of antiquities to which we give the name of *Cromlech*; and the latter name, apparently borrowed from British antiquaries, is used by French writers on the subject to denote the stone circle.

As it is probable that some of your readers may meet with these words in French writers, or in English authors in treating of Gallic antiquities,¹ they will avoid confusion by recollecting their precise import.

I may add, that although *Dolmen* is in the main synonymous with *Cromlech*, I am not prepared to say that there are not two classes of monuments to which they are both loosely applied, and to which, if that is the case, it would be better to appropriate them respectively. In Cornwall, a distinction is apparently made between the *Tolmen* and the *Quoit*; the former of which is etymologically identical with the *Dolmen*, while the latter corresponds exactly with the typical *Cromlech*, or *Coetan*. The *Tolmen*, according to Borlase, "consists of a large orbicular stone, supported by two stones, betwixt which there is a passage." And some, but by no means the majority, of the *Dolmens* in Brittany, certainly resemble the Cornish *Tolmen* more nearly than the proper *Cromlech*, which consists of a flattish stone resting on upright supporters.

I merely throw out this hint because, if these remains in fact constitute separate classes, and if the *Tolmens* of Cornwall belong to the province of archæology at all, it is better to create and preserve a distinct nomenclature.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. B. J.

¹ For example, the words occur in the chapter on Celtic ethnology, in the first volume of Mr. Merivale's *History of the Romans under the Empire*.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—I am at a loss to make out what stone your correspondent, "A Travelling Antiquary," refers to, when he states in your last Number:—

"Why, between Brecon and Crickhowel there is, at the present day, in the hedge—not a mile-stone, Gentlemen, (I see you smile, in your editorial incredulity,)—no, but a genuine early inscribed British stone. It is true, there is not a single man in the county of Brecon, lay or clerical, who can decipher it; this may be; but the London and Dublin antiquaries could read it in a moment; so could they in Glamorgan, or Caernarvon: but Brecon is rather Bæotic,—let that pass!"

I have seen two early inscribed stones between Brecon and Crickhowel, one "*in the hedge*" on the road-side at Scethrog,¹ in the parish of Llansaintfread and the other near Tretower, but if he has seen no other than one of those, I beg to say that his statement is grossly inaccurate; a circumstance which I am inclined to impute to misapprehension rather than misrepresentation.

Before, however, he again takes upon himself to charge the inhabitants of a whole county with being illiterate, I would recommend him to make inquiries as to the real facts of the case; and if he had done so in the present instance, he would not have made such off-handed and sweeping accusations.

It would appear that your correspondent has never read Jones' *History of Brecknockshire*, for in that work the author has taken great pains to describe every object of antiquity known to exist in the county in his time; and if he will take the trouble to look into it, he will find a correct engraving, from a drawing by the late Rev. Thomas Price, Cwm du, (Carnhauanwc,) of the stone to which he alludes, with the inscription deciphered.

I trust ere long the Association will hold one of its annual meetings at Brecon, for there are sufficient objects of interest in this neighbourhood to occupy their attention already discovered, and probably further research would bring more to light. Among them I may enumerate eleven castles, three Roman camps, twelve British ditto, upwards of twenty-three early inscribed stones,² three cromlechs; and, let it be remembered that, on the banks of the Irvon, in this county, Llewelyn, the last independent prince of the Cymry, was inhumanly murdered, near a spot where his grave is still pointed out by the finger of well authenticated tradition.

Immediately on reading the paragraph in your last respecting the Roman tile found at Gaer (Caer Bannau), near this town, I

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii., p. 226, New Series. ² *Ibid.*, p. 82.

proceeded to the place to make inquiries, and have much pleasure in being able to inform you that it is carefully preserved by Mrs. Price, the landlady of the Gaer farm, as well as another tile discovered not long since on the site of the ancient camp, a plan of which, together with drawings of the tiles, are being prepared, and will be exhibited at the next Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, at Tenby.—I am, &c.,

J. JOSEPH.

Brecon, 1st May, 1851.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—Having observed some correspondence on the subject of the Collegiate Church at Brecon, and my attention having been more particularly drawn to it by the letter bearing the signature of "An Architect," in the midsummer Number of your excellent Journal, I availed myself of the first opportunity that presented itself, when casually called to the neighbourhood, to visit the building; and must candidly confess, on comparing facts mentioned with the place itself, I can scarcely believe the writer had ever been on the spot. Judge my surprise on finding a large area covered with grass, surrounded by ruined and shattered walls, where once stood the nave of the ancient monastic church. The eastern portion, or chancel, which is but a small part of the whole church, is all that is roofed in, or with any architectural features remaining. The dimensions of the chancel do not exceed 65×25 feet; it is also in a bad condition, and would not contain more than 180 sittings; whereas a church for so populous a parish should contain from four to five hundred at least. How therefore your correspondent can pledge himself, or rather endeavour to persuade the public, that he can effect this doubtlessly very desirable object for the sum of £300, or even his largest amount, £600, is certainly not within my comprehension, unless he be either a very inexperienced man, or entertains a very moderate idea of the capability of your readers for judging on such subjects, and more especially those most concerned—the good people of Brecon. I know nothing of the commissioners, or of any architect engaged, or even what is proposed to be done; but should be sorry for any one to be misled by statements of this nature appearing before the public, with the weight and authority of your widely circulated Journal. Such a project, properly carried out, would most certainly require a far greater expenditure; and if the building be touched at all, as I trust it will, let me conjure all interested not to suffer themselves to be deceived as to the expense of properly either restoring or enlarging it, in the first instance, or to be dissuaded by an ill-

judged parsimony from doing it in the most effectual manner. I shall still keep my eye on them, trusting sincerely that the idea will some day be fully realized; and, individually, shall be most happy to contribute my mite, though only

ANOTHER ARCHITECT.

London, March, 1851.

[Our correspondent should be informed that the observations alluded to referred only to the portion of the church now roofed in—the chancel, in fact. From what we know of it ourselves, we think this part might really be made fit for parochial service within the limits which our correspondent considers too restricted. To leave the edifice as it is, is a disgrace to all connected with it.—EDD. ARCH. CAMB.]

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—By the act of parliament of the 27th Henry VIII., chap. 26, divers Lordships Marcher were allotted to different counties in Wales, and a commission was directed to issue for dividing the several counties into hundreds, which commission, with certificate thereon, was to be returned into the chancery by the Feast of All Saints then next (Nov. 1, 1536).

By the 34th and 35th Henry VIII., chap. 26, sec. 3, the limitations of hundreds made by virtue of such commission then returned as directed, are confirmed and made law.

Could you or any of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* put me in the way of obtaining a copy or inspection of such document and certificate, so far as relates to the counties of Brecon and Radnor?

By the 27th sec. of the first-named act, the commissioners are also to “inquire and search out, by all ways and means they can, all and singular laws usages and customs used within the said dominion and country of Wales,” and to certify as before mentioned; it seems to me that the certificate on this subject at any rate would be a document of great interest, and not unworthy the attention of the Editors of the Journal. If it has been already published, I shall be much obliged by your giving me a reference; if not, I shall be happy to concur with you or any one else either in the expense or trouble of hunting it up, if some kind friend would put me in the way of doing so; at present I do not exactly know where to begin, nor in what repository to search.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. C.

Miscellaneous Notices.

In clearing away, on a recent occasion, some of the remains of Monkton Priory, Pembrokeshire, Mr. Henry Jones, surgeon, of Pembroke, requested a portion might be spared him for filling up some vacant space about his premises, and in removing it for that purpose, a metal seal was found therein, with the inscription,—"Sigillu^m. Prior. provincialis. Anglie Fratru^m. predicatorum." An opinion has been given by a gentleman conversant with the subject, that from the pilasters and dome that accompany the figures of the virgin and child in the centre, it is of Italian execution, and not more ancient than the time of Henry VII. He also pronounces it to have been an original and official seal of the Provincial Prior of the Preaching Brethren in England. These preaching brothers were Dominicans, or Black Friars, whose office was to preach and convert heretics. They had a priory at Monkton, first founded by Arnulph de Montgomery, and afterwards endowed by William Marshal as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin, at Séez, in Normandy; it subsequently became a cell to the abbey of St. Alban's, according to Fenton. The seal is understood now to be in the possession of the earl of Cawdor, at Stackpole Court, and therefore may be expected among the objects of antiquarian interest to be exhibited at the forthcoming meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Tenby.—T. O. M.

LAMPETER.—Can any correspondent supply us with information concerning the mount close to St. David's College, Lampeter, standing within the vice-principal's garden? It is evidently of mediæval construction.

DENBIGH CASTLE.—We are informed that it is Lord Bagot who holds Denbigh Castle, under the authority of the crown; but whether by lease, or grant, or by what other tenure, we have not heard. The repairs of that fine remain of castellated architecture, the gateway, are becoming more and more urgent every day; but nobody seems to take any interest in its preservation—at least in that part of the world.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SAINT DAVID'S.—We have much pleasure in calling our readers' attention to this important work, which was intended to form one or more of the Annual Volumes of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and a portion would probably have appeared in that shape during the present year. In consequence however of a contemplated change in the arrangements of that Society, this intention has been unavoidably relinquished. It has since been found that

justice could not be done to the portions of the book requiring illustrations, without a sufficient security against pecuniary risk. The method of publishing by subscription has therefore been necessarily resorted to. It is needless to enlarge on the high importance of a full and accurate account of St. David's, both in a historical and an architectural point of view. The want of such a work has often been felt, the only books directly bearing on the subject being hardly proportioned to the present advance of archæological science; the most important was published in 1717, by Browne Willis, whose general accuracy is remarkable, considering that he never visited the place; and the only more modern work does little more than to echo his statements. The letter-press will be copiously illustrated with steel engravings by Le Keux, and wood-cuts by Jewitt, from drawings taken on the spot by the latter eminent architectural artist. The greater part of the text is ready for the press, and if a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained, it is hoped that the first part will be published in January, 1852.

We are glad to remind our readers that Mr. T. O. Morgan, of Aberystwyth, intends bringing out a complete *History of Owain Glyndwr*. No apology is needed for a new work on such a subject. The notices of Glyndwr in Ellis and Pennant partake rather of the character of fragments than of systematic history, invaluable indeed in materials for a more detailed account, but neither being, nor professing to be, a continuous biography. The more recent memoirs by Thomas, on the other hand, seem to err by their diffuseness; that author having attempted, in addition to his memoirs of Glyndwr, to carry on the general history of Wales till its union under Henry VIII. The field therefore still remains open for an account which, while it avoids the brevity and abruptness of Ellis and Pennant, shall confine itself more strictly to the subject of the memoirs than the last written work. Any archæological friend in possession of MSS., or information tending to elucidate any points in the eventful career of the last assertor of Cambrian independence, would confer the greatest obligation by intimating the same to the publisher of this Journal at Tenby.

AKERMAN'S DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES.—This little work is intended to prevent as far as possible the loss to the antiquary of many interesting objects of antiquity, which are now lost or destroyed in consequence of the ignorance of the finder; the cost is only a penny, and we trust our readers will assist in giving this tract as wide a circulation as possible.

Reviews.

AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WINDOW TRACERY IN ENGLAND. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., &c. Parker, Oxford. 1851.

To all students of architecture, and especially of that magnificent form of it which arose in western Europe as the product of mediæval civilization, Mr. Freeman is favourably known as the historian of the art, and as the mainspring, for a season, of that Society which was the first to awaken general interest in the subject. Our own readers are familiar with his name, as that of an active and valuable contributor to our pages, and, above all, as the architectural historian of Llandaff Cathedral. We have had occasion already to speak in high terms of his former works; the present one, which was completed at the commencement of the year, is a most important addition to them, and in some respects of greater value than its predecessors. It is true that a vast accumulation of widely scattered details, however scientifically grouped and acutely commented upon, can hardly hope to rival in general popularity, a work which comprehends the entire history of an art within the limits of a single volume, or one which successfully illustrates the gradual development of an existing fabric. The former, as addressed to the general reader, is less dry and technical; the latter, in common with every monograph, possesses a living interest which must be comparatively deficient in a scientific treatise. But a higher place than that of the manual or the monograph must be assigned to an essay which works out thoroughly and in detail a particular branch of a wide subject, especially when, as in the case before us, the author has opened a new line of study. For it is by specific inquiries rather than by general treatises that every science is developed and perfected. Discovery is a work of detail; and the encyclopædist can only present us with general results.

The subject of window tracery is not only interesting from the extreme beauty and variety of the forms which it presents, and from the fact that it has been hitherto comparatively unexamined, or at least has not been arranged on any scientific principle; but it possesses certain advantages over other parts of the same general study. Music and architecture are in a certain sense the most *ideal* of the fine arts, that is, they do not depend in any degree, or only accidentally, on the reproduction of natural forms; in a word, they are not *imitative*, but deal with proportion and harmony, differing only in the sense to which they are addressed. But in architecture a force comes into play which limits its scope, while it is the account of its existence, namely, the consideration of utility. Architecture, then, is not a fine art only, it is a useful art; and this *differentia* necessarily trammels the artist in his freedom of design. But this limitation does not extend to the merely ornamental portions of a structure; and of all such portions (for, so far as its tracery is concerned, it is merely ornamental) the

window of a Gothic edifice is the most necessary, important, and conspicuous. In the words of the author:—

“The window is a more strict unity, its tracery has greater physical independence than any other part, and its whole nature gives freer scope for the exercise of a luxuriant imagination than vault, or column, or doorway. Every one must have observed that it is to the windows that the novice in architecture mainly looks in his endeavour to grapple with the outward distinctions of successive styles; and it is to the windows that the more advanced observer chiefly appeals as the exponents of their animating principles.”

In the windows then we may trace, as our author has most successfully traced, the central idea of the several Gothic styles. Those ideas have here full play, unfettered by considerations of utility; so long as they are not

“Rich windows that exclude the light,”

they may easily satisfy the often competing claims of τὸ καλόν and τὸ συμφέρον. There is indeed one circumstance which must have exercised in some cases a reflex influence on window tracery. The glass-painter, whose duty it was to fill up the void spaces in the architect's design, must in some cases have thought his office of sufficient importance to determine the latter in his choice of forms. For example, the singular design from the Mayor's Chapel at Bristol (*pl. 21, fig. 95*) seems intended to receive a representation of the Crucifixion; and in later times, when figures and groups became more prominent, this could hardly fail to be the case. We commend this point to the author's consideration, as also one which does not indeed come within the terms of his subject, but is of high interest both in itself, and as illustrative of the questions which he has so ably discussed; we mean the collateral development of screen-work, and of other tracery not used in windows or fenestriform apertures. We do not remember that he has adverted to this at all; yet we can hardly doubt that it was closely connected, whether in the way of effect or cause, if not with the origin, at least with the growth of the more important species of tracery which forms his immediate subject; while it involves an element which is excluded from his calculations, namely, the artistic results of the use of wood-work.

Mr. Freeman's essay exhibits a most extensive knowledge of individual examples, and evinces a remarkable power of generalization and arrangement. It is true that, in addition to occasional obscurity of style, the natural fault of a work originally intended for oral delivery,¹ and one which does not mar his earlier productions, it presents considerable difficulties to the ordinary reader, who has neither access to the numerous illustrated works referred to by the author, nor a familiar acquaintance with the actual examples. Still we can only complain of the proportion which the description bears to the illustrations actually given, and by no means of the absolute number of the

¹ “The present volume consists of an improved and extended form of several papers on the subject of tracery read before the Oxford Architectural Society, at intervals during the years 1846 and 1848.”—*Preface*.

latter; for nearly 400 examples are figured in the work, most of them from drawings by the author, and a large proportion taken from the drawings of the late Mr. Rickman. On the whole, the book is a splendid specimen of induction and classification: regarded in this point of view, it has an interest for all readers; but to the student of architecture, and especially to the professional student, it is invaluable, and will certainly form a text-book in (whenever it is founded) the Royal Academy of Architecture.

THE PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES OF DENMARK. By J. J. R. WORSAAE. Translated, and applied to the Illustration of similar Remains in England, by WILLIAM J. THOMS, F.S.A. J. H. Parker, Oxford and London. 1849.

Well! this is a relief. We can breathe freely now; but we have been labouring under most disagreeable, night-mare-like suspicions! Burning with the anxious desire of knowing something about our Celtic ancestors, (as what true Cymro is not?) we listened at first with greedy ears to the veracious traditions which the *μεμνημένοι* of the Eisteddfodau, in obedience to the bardic motto, "*Y gwir yn erbyn y byd*," promulgate in defiance of the belief and experience of all mankind. We found to our astonishment that the social condition of Britain had made but a trifling advance in the course of twenty centuries, while its moral and intellectual *status* was decidedly lowered by the unhappy introduction of Teutonic blood in the year 449. Ethnologically speaking, we became violent Protectionists, and looked upon the keels of Hengist with the eyes with which an exasperated country gentleman regards a ship freighted with foreign corn. At last, like the Platonic philosopher, *ὑπὸ ταύτης τῆς σκέψεως οὕτω σφόδρα ἐνυφλώθη, ὥστε ἀπέμαζον καὶ ταῦτα ἃ πρὸ τοῦ ὅμην εἰδέναι*: the "insubstantial pageant" of tradition, drove out of our heads Mrs. Markham, Goldsmith, and "The Romans in England long did sway." So we followed the example of Socrates, abandoned our old masters, and entered the school of the archæologists.

But, alas! the lessons of the archæologists were by no means agreeable. For, indeed, the initiatory process was not altogether a pleasant one. There was a great deal of digging and delving, and dirty work of all sorts.

Ἀτὰρ τί ποτ' ἐς τὴν γῆν βλέπουσιν οὐτοί;—
 ζητοῦσιν οὗτοι τὰ κατὰ γῆς.—
 τί γὰρ οἶδε δρωσιν οἱ σφόδρ' ἐγκεκυφότες;—
 οὗτοι δ' ἐρεβοδιψῶσιν ὑπὸ τὸν Τάρταρον.

Such was the spectacle presented to the astonished eyes of Strepsiades; and we encountered a similar one ourselves, on enrolling ourselves among the disciples of the archæological phrontisterion.

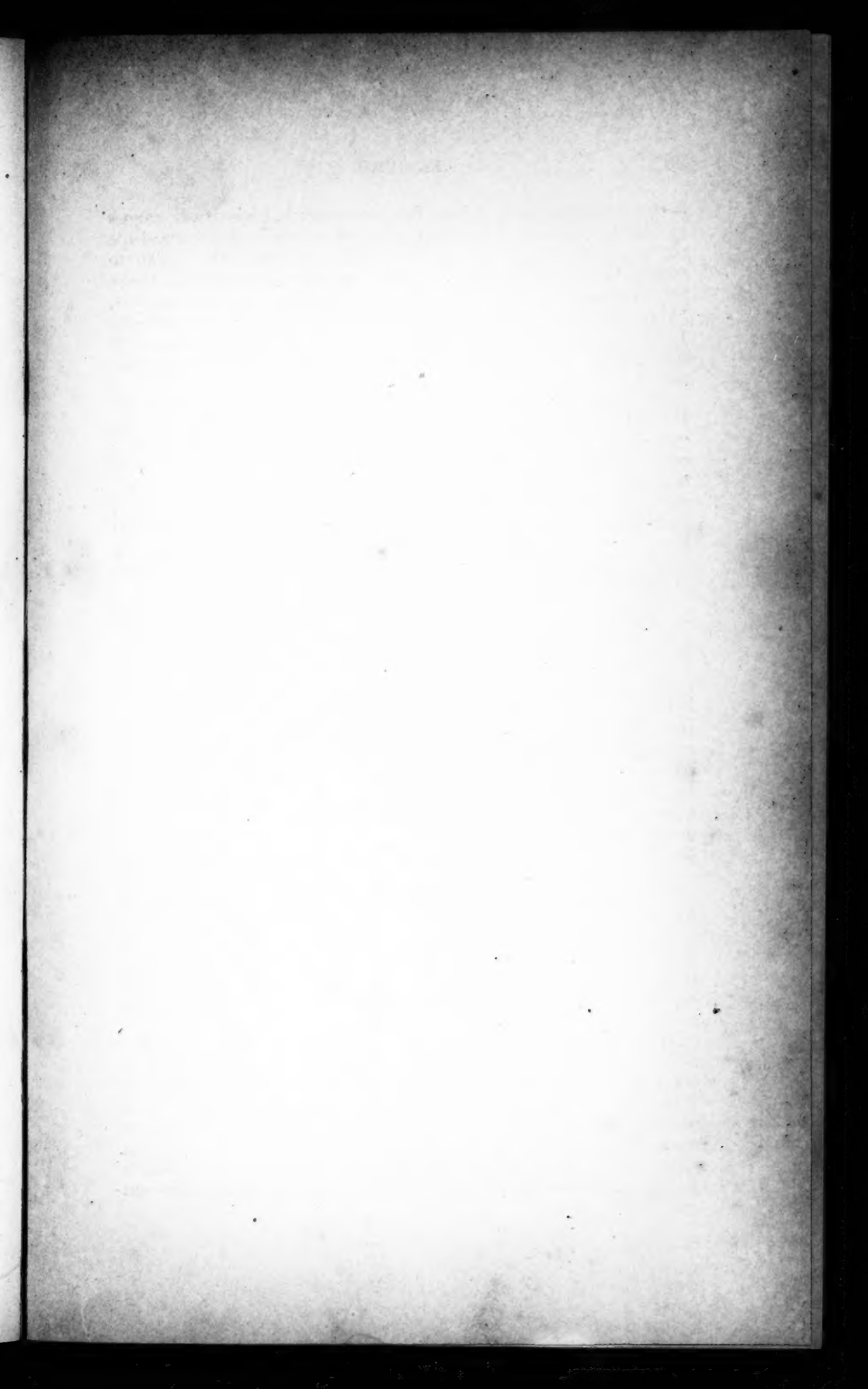
But the conclusions of our teachers were much more unsavoury than their premisses. All sorts of unpleasant things began to turn up,

—stone hatchets, bone spears, flint arrow-heads, glass beads, canoes rudely hollowed out of a single trunk, and barbarous skulls of a shape mis-named Celtic by the narrow-minded Saxons. We began to suspect, and the suspicion was most uncomfortable, that our Celtic ancestors were a race of ugly, naked, tattooed, lank-haired, beardless, flat-nosed, long-chinned, spindle-shanked savages, "with foreheads villanous low," and only two degrees more respectable than a monkey—if indeed they were not sprung from a British species of quadrumanæ.

M. Worsaae's work has removed a great weight from our mind. He has proved, if his facts are sufficient, to demonstration, that the earliest inhabitants of these islands, and of western Europe, were a race anterior to the Celtæ; and that the latter commenced their migration from their eastern home equipped with well-wrought arms and implements of bronze. We have thought it necessary to insert a proviso, because we are not yet sure that M. Worsaae's facts are sufficient, or at all events, that they apply to the phenomena of our own islands; and it is upon the evidence afforded by our own discoveries that the weight of his proof in a great measure depends.

The work may be regarded at once as a hand-book for beginners in the study of primitive antiquities,—which it arranges chronologically according to the materials in successive use, stone, bronze and iron,—and as an indication of the conclusions to which these phenomena are tending. The most important conclusion is that which we have already mentioned, and which rests principally on the fact asserted by the author, that there is a sudden and immediate change from the stone period to that of bronze, produced as it would seem by the irruption of a new race acquainted with the use of metals. It is most important to verify this statement by observations in those portions of these islands which are still completely Celtic. For M. Worsaae denies the aboriginality of the Celts on the ground that they are the present inhabitants of districts where both bronze and stone implements are found, and must therefore have been preceded by a people unacquainted with the use of metals. But if the sudden transition from the period of stone to that of bronze, which appears to have occurred in Scandinavia, cannot be proved to have taken place in the British isles, it is conceivable that the Celtæ may have been the aborigines of western Europe, violently displaced by an irruption into Scandinavia of Teutonic or other races, from whom the Celts of Gaul or Britain may have subsequently learned the metallurgic arts.

We have spoken at length on this subject, in order to call our readers' attention to the necessity of noting and recording accurately every discovery of primeval remains, and the supreme importance of Welsh antiquities in determining the early condition of Europe. And we may perhaps add, upon the authority of Mr. Wilson's valuable work on the *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, that discoveries in North Britain have tended to invalidate M. Worsaae's argument, by showing that in parts, at least, of these islands there was



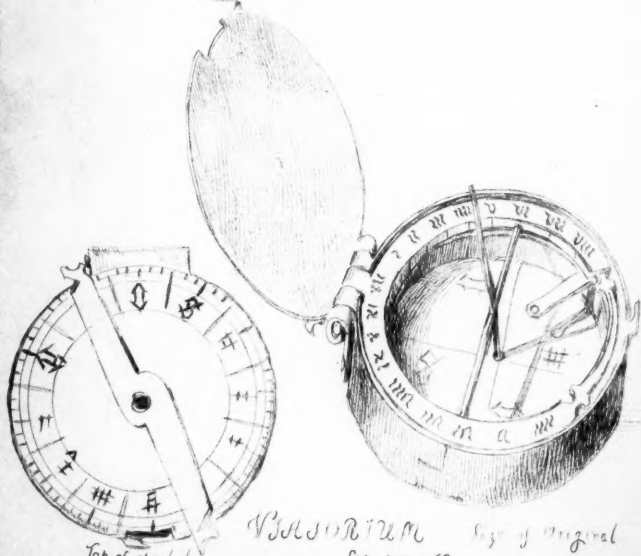
Place 5

ANCIENT BRANK

See page 25



11 inches



Top of the lid

J. C. Pidgeon.

SUNDIAL

See page 40

Size of original

ANTIQUITIES from WARRINGTON &c

Plate 6



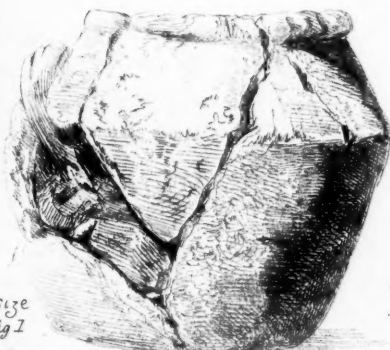
fig 2



$\frac{1}{2}$ size



Fragments of Samian Ware



$\frac{1}{2}$ size
fig 1

Burial Urn, with Cremated Bones



fig 3



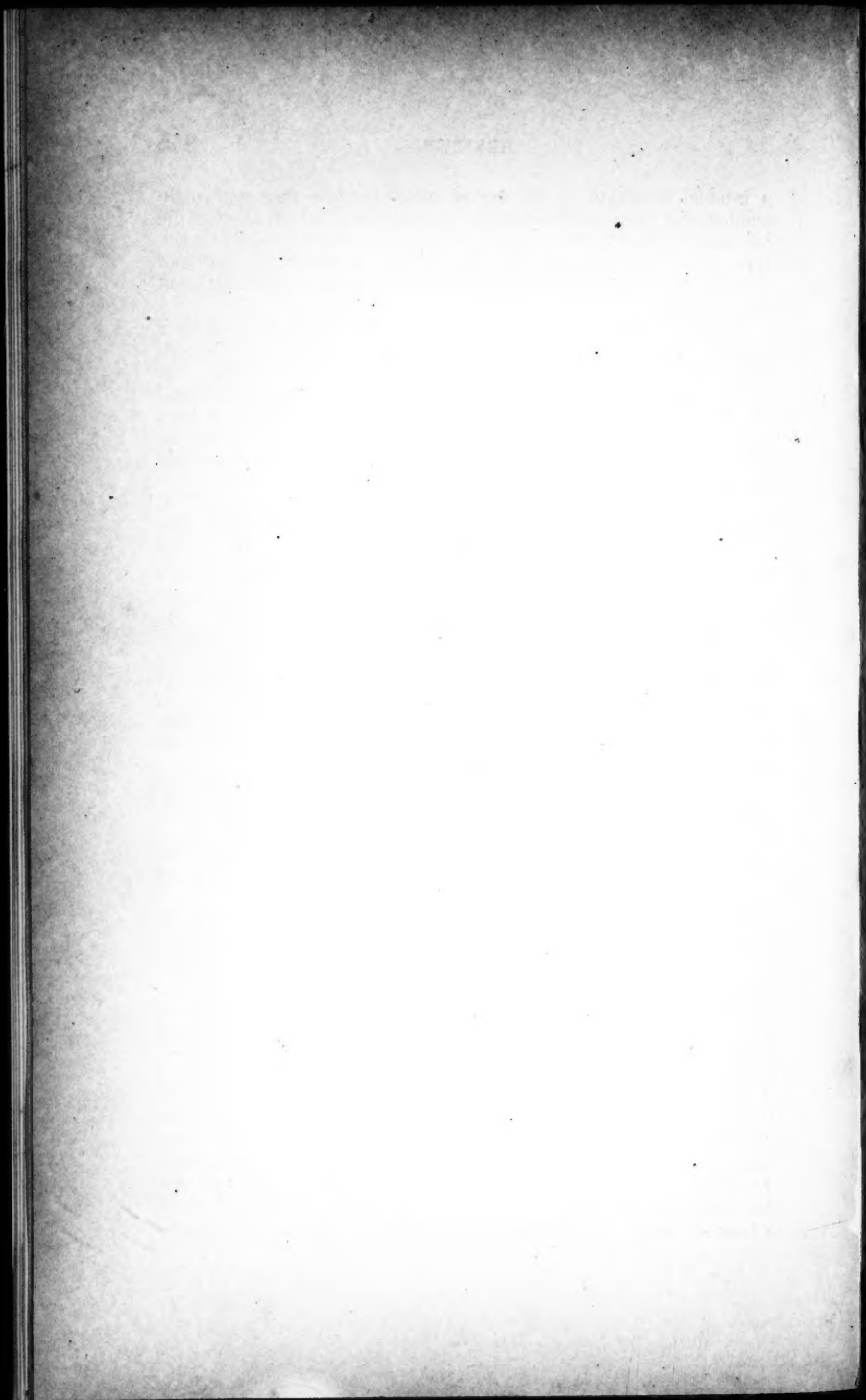
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fig 4

H. P. Pidgeon.



a gradual transition to the use of metals; while they confirm in another way his general conclusion by evidence of a kind to which he has barely alluded; the concurrence, namely, of a different physical type in human remains, with the different materials and forms of implements, which are assumed to mark the advancing civilization of their owners.

To all who feel a real interest in the primeval condition of their country, and of the world,—to all who desire to form a philosophic idea of the earliest ages,—to all who have collections to arrange,—to all who have antiquities to preserve, we most cordially recommend M. Worsaae's manual. It will cost them no great sum of money; and, what to most persons is of no less importance, it is so brief, so perspicuous, and so amply illustrated, that it will cost them very little thought.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1849. Dublin. Pp. 110.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCA- SHIRE AND CHESHIRE. 1849-50. Parts I. and II. Liverpool.

It is delightful to find that the progress of archæology tries to keep pace with the march of utilitarianism, so characteristic of the age. Societies are springing up, having for their express object the study and conservation of antiquities, and by their means has many a precious relic of historic interest been already rescued from the dark doom to which the destructive spirit of modern civilization had selfishly and unmercifully consigned it.

Since the publication of our January Number, three societies, the "Kilkenny Archæological Society," the "Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," and the "Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton," have sought alliance with our own Association, for the purpose of interchanging reports, notices of meetings, and otherwise furthering their common views.

The transactions and papers of the two former are now before us, and their pages exhibit talent, taste, and research of no ordinary degree. The following is a table of their contents respectively:—*Kilkenny Transactions*:—PRIMEVAL PERIOD—Giants' Graves, Nos. I., II.; Observations on Rath; Sepulchral Remains; Implements and Ornaments; Ancient Timber Structures; the Irish Elk. MEDIEVAL PERIOD—The Builder of the Walls of Kilkenny; Ancient Flemish Colony in Kilkenny; Ancient Street Architecture in Kilkenny; Ancient Corporation Bye-Laws; Observations on Sedilia in Irish Churches; Observations on Holy Cross Abbey, and its Celebrated Monument; Reply to the same; Ancient Encaustic Flooring Tiles; Ancient Seals and Rings; Miscellaneous Antiquities; Appendix. *Proceedings of the Historic Society*:—Introductory Address; An Investigation into the Right of the County Palatine of Chester to bear a Coat of Arms; On a Charter of Feoffment of Gorton, &c.; Notes

on a Roman Road near Warrington; On the Roman Station Condate; On Handford Old Hall, and the Ancient Family of Brereton; Sketch of the History of the Ancient Modes of Fastening Doors; On the Scotch Kirks and Congregations in Liverpool; An Account of the Parish of Church Minshull in Cheshire; Cotton and the Cotton Trade; Some Remarks on the Lords Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, from the Restoration to the year 1690; A Memoir on the Lancashire House of Le Noreis, or Norres, and on its Speke Branch in Particular, &c., with Notices of its connexion with Military Transactions at Flodden, Edinburgh, and Musselburgh; Some Occurrences during the Rebellion of 1745, principally in Warrington and the Neighbourhood; An account of the Tilting-Ground at Gawsorth, Cheshire; Memoirs of the Earls of Chester; Closing Address; Appendix.

It will be thus seen at once that the several subjects are of an interesting and important character, and when we add that they are treated by eminent antiquaries, and that most of them are very fully illustrated, we need say no more to recommend them to the notice and reception of our readers.

We would in particular refer to the paper on a Roman Road, near Warrington, which is written by our learned correspondent, Dr. Hume, with the view of encouraging others to make similar investigations into uncertain remains in the Principality. Dr. Hume, some time ago, formed one of an exploring party, and right manfully did he and his friends prosecute their task, turning up continually articles of various descriptions, but all clearly indicative of Roman occupation, and thus tending to determine beyond a doubt the direction of a line of road which before was questionable. Through the kindness of the writer we are enabled to present our readers with the annexed plates, illustrative of some of the relics discovered on the occasion.

The plate which is numbered VI. in the Society's series exhibits a large variety of Roman ware, from the immense masses that were turned up. No. V. exhibits a specimen of the articles which are exhibited from time to time at the Society's meetings. One is a brank or bridle for female scolds, of a very peculiar construction; it was exhibited by Dr. Kendrick of Warrington. These articles are now very rare, probably because ladies are more manageable. The lower object is a viatorium, or pocket compass; the letters O, O, S, M, mark the cardinal points, Oriens, Occidens, Septentrio, Meridies. Both plates were engraved by H. C. Pidgeon, Esq., late joint secretary of the Society, but now of London.

We would mention moreover the kindred article which follows, by J. Robson, Esq., Warrington, and especially invite attention to the arguments by which he endeavours to identify our old favourite Mediolanum with Middlewich.

In conclusion, we beg to impress upon the minds of our readers the following notice, extracted from the Kilkenny Transactions, as worthy of deep consideration:—

"ENACTMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.—The Committee of the Kilkenny Archæological Society beg to direct public attention to the fact, that a most stringent law has been enacted for the preservation of public monuments—ancient as well as modern—from wanton injury. The act of the 8th and 9th Victoria, chap. 44, sec. 1, makes it misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, and a public or private whipping, once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the court, to unlawfully or maliciously destroy or damage 'any picture, statue, monument, or painted glass in any church, chapel, or other place of worship; or any statue or monument exposed to public view.' The attention of the constabulary is particularly requested to this act."

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Archæologia Cambrensis, a Record of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches, and the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association. Supplementary Volume. Containing:—Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd. By the Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A. § I. Loss of Ancient Names.—§ II. Ancient Authorities.—§ III. Traditional Evidence.—§ IV. Chronology.—§ V. Extent of the Gaelic Dominion.—§ VI. The Legend of Cunedda Examined.—§ VII. Origin of the Gaelic Dominion.—§ VIII. Consequences of the Cunedda Migration.—Topographical Index.—An Essay on the State of Agriculture, and the Progress of Arts and Manufactures in Britain, during the Period, and under the Influence, of the Druidical System. By the Rev. John Jones, M.A., Rector of Llanllyfni, Caernarvonshire.—A Glossary of Terms used for Articles of British Dress and Armour. By the Rev. John Williams (Ab Ithel), M.A., Rector of Llany-mowddwy, Merionethshire. Price 7s. 6d.; cloth, 8s. 6d. London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason.

A Description and History of Caerphilly Castle. Contents:—I. Description.—II. Present Condition.—III. History.—A Description of Castell Coch. By George T. Clark, Esq. 8vo., with Ground-Plans and Bird's-eye View of Caerphilly Castle, 4s. London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason.

Notes on the Antiquities of Treves, Mayence, Wiesbaden, Bonn, and Cologne. With plates and wood-cuts. By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. Reprinted from the Collectanea Antiqua. 7s. 6d. London: J. Russell Smith.

The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. By Daniel Wilson. Part I. Primæval or Stone Period.—Part II. Archæic or Bronze Period.—Part III. Teutonic or Iron Period.—Part IV. Christian Period. 28s. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

The Roman Wall.—An Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway, deduced from numerous personal surveys. By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A. £1 1s. London: J. Russell Smith.

The Saxons in England.—A History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest. By John M. Kemble, M.A., F.C.P.S. 28s. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A Glossary of Terms used for Articles of British Dress and Armour. By the Rev. John Williams, (Ab Ithel,) M.A., Llany-mowddwy. 3s. 6d. London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason.

An Essay on the State of Agriculture, and the Progress of Arts and Manufactures in Britain, during the period, and under the influence, of the Druidical System. By the Rev. John Jones, M.A., Llanllyfni. 1s. London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason.

History of Cymmer Abbey, Merionethshire. By the Rev. H. L. Jones, M.A. 8vo., 1s. London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason.

Remarks on Querns. By the Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo., 1s. London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

By Subscription.—The History and Antiquities of St. David's. By the Rev. Basil Jones, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; and E. A. Freeman, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Author of the "History of Architecture," &c., &c.—Contents.—Chapter I.—General Description and Primeval Antiquities.—Position—Physical features of the country—Cultivation, &c.—Approach to St. David's—Town of St. David's—Coast Scenery: (1.) Porth y Rhaw to Porth-clais; (2.) Porth-clais to Whitesand Bay; (3.) Aberlithy to Whitesand Bay—Islands—Natural History. Rocking Stone—Cromlechs at St. David's Head, Llandridion and Longhouse—Meini Hirion—Carneddau—Camps at Porth y Rhaw, Caerfai, Treheinif, Dewiston, St. David's Head, Castell Coch, Pwllcaerog and Abercastell—Ffoes y Myneich, a British trackway.—Chapter II.—Architectural Description of the Cathedral.—General effect—Nave and Aisles, Exterior—Nave, Interior—Triforium and Clerestory—Nave Roof—Nave Aisles—Tower and Lantern—Transepts—Choir and Aisles—Chapels east of the Choir—Chapter-house, &c.—Chapter III.—Archæology and Heraldry of the Cathedral.—Ritual arrangements—Nave—Font—Gower's Rood-screen—Choir and Presbytery—Changes in the arrangements—Chapels, Chantries and Altars—Shrines—Tombs—Polychrome and Painted Glass—Tiles—Heraldry.—Chapter IV.—Architectural History of the Cathedral.—First period, Transitional, 1180—Second period, 1220—Third period, Early English, 1248—Fourth period, Early Decorated, *cir.* 1293—Fifth period, Decorated, 1328—1347—Sixth period, Early Perpendicular, 1361—1388—Seventh period, Late Perpendicular, 1460—1522—Eighth period, seventeenth century—Subsequent alterations.—Chapter V.—Subordinate Buildings and Minor Antiquities.—St. Mary's College—Cloister—The College Chapel—The College Buildings.—Bishop's Palace—Parapet—Crypts—Great Hall, &c.—Great Chapel—West Side—Gateway—Small Chapel—Bishop's Hall, &c.—Kitchen—Remarks on the Decorated Style as exemplified in the works of Bishop Gower.—Close Wall and Gateways—Prebendal Houses, &c.—Outlying Chapels—Domestic Remains—Wells—Crosses.—Chapter VI.—General History of the Church and See.—First period, from the sixth to the twelfth century—Second period, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century—Third period, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.—Appendices—Containing Documents, Lists of Bishops and Dignitaries, &c. The letter-press will be copiously illustrated with steel engravings by Le Keux, and wood-cuts by Jewitt, from drawings taken on the spot by the latter eminent architectural artist. The greater part of the text is ready for the press, and if a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained, it is hoped that the First Part will be published in January, 1852. Price, in royal 4to., India proofs, to Subscribers, 12s. per part, or in one volume, cloth, £2 8s.; to Non-Subscribers, 16s. per part, or in one volume, cloth, £3. In demy 4to., to Subscribers, 7s. 6d. per part, or in one volume, cloth, £1 10s.; to Non-Subscribers, 10s. per part, or in one volume, cloth, £2.—*Free by Post.* London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason.

By Subscription.—Memoirs of Owain Glyndwr. By T. O. Morgan. To Subscribers, 12s. 6d. Tenby: R. Mason.

Collectanea Antiqua, No. VI., Vol. 2. By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. Containing nine plates and several wood-cuts of Anglo-Saxon remains found in Kent, Suffolk, Leicestershire, and other counties. To Subscribers, 3s. 6d. London: J. Russell Smith.

Cambrian Archæological Association.

THE Fifth Annual Meeting will be held at Tenby, and will commence on Wednesday, August 20th. The following outline of proceedings is proposed, subject to such alterations as may be found necessary at the time of the Meeting :—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

The General Committee will meet at ten A.M. to audit the accounts, and arrange preliminaries for the Meeting, and for the following year. At half-past seven P.M. the President, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., will take the Chair, and will resign his office to the Earl of Cawdor.

THURSDAY, 21ST.

Excursion to Penally Church and Crosses; Ruined Houses at Penally and Lydstep; Manorbeer Church, Castle, and Cromlech; Hodgston Church; returning by the Ridgeway and Trefloyn. Evening Meeting at half-past seven P.M.

FRIDAY, 22ND.

Excursion to Scotsborough House; Gumfreston Church; St. Florence Church; Carew Castle, Cross, and Church; Upton Castle and Church; Nash Church. Evening Meeting as before.

SATURDAY, 23RD.

Excursion to Lamphey Palace and Church; Pembroke Castle and Churches; St. Daniel's Church; Monkton Priory; and Pembroke Dockyard. Evening Meeting.

MONDAY, 25TH.

Examination of the Church and Domestic Remains at Tenby. Excursion by steamer to Kidwelly, to visit the Castle, Church, and Domestic Remains. Evening Meeting.

TUESDAY, 26TH.

Examination of the Castle and Town Walls of Tenby. Excursion by steamer to Laugharne and Llanstephan Castles. Final Evening Meeting, for the election of Officers, and transaction of formal business.

It is proposed to make an Excursion to St. David's after the close of the Meeting. On Wednesday the 27th, and Thursday the 28th, a steamer will sail for St. David's, returning each night, thereby giving visitors an opportunity of passing two days in the place. On the afternoon of Wednesday, a lecture on the Architectural History of the Cathedral will be given on the spot.

The Meeting of the General Committee, which was appointed to take place in London, has been unavoidably postponed; and *Members of the General Committee are earnestly requested to attend on the morning of Wednesday, August 20th.*

Members who have any time to spare before or after the Annual Meeting, may occupy it very profitably in an inspection of the town and neighbourhood of Haverfordwest, or of the primeval antiquities on the Preseleu mountains.

COACHES.—The *Mail* leaves Swansea at half-past eight A.M., and Caermarthen at twelve at noon, every day, for Tenby.

The *Hero*, railway coach, leaves Swansea for Tenby every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eleven A.M., passing through Llanely, Kidwelly, Caermarthen, and St. Clears. A coach leaves Brecon at eight A.M. on the above days, meeting the *Hero* at Caermarthen.

The *Railway Coach* leaves Aberystwyth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at seven A.M., meeting the *Hero* at Caermarthen.

STEAMERS.—The *Osprey* leaves Bristol for Tenby every Tuesday, and the *Phoenix* every Thursday night or Friday morning.

INNS.—The White Lion and the Cobourg Hotels.

All communications are to be made to the General Secretaries,

The Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Llanymowddwy, Mallwyd,

The Rev. W. BASIL JONES, Gwynfryn, Machynlleth.

A requisition has been received from the Mayor and Town Council of Brecon, recommending that town as the place of meeting of the Association in the year 1853.